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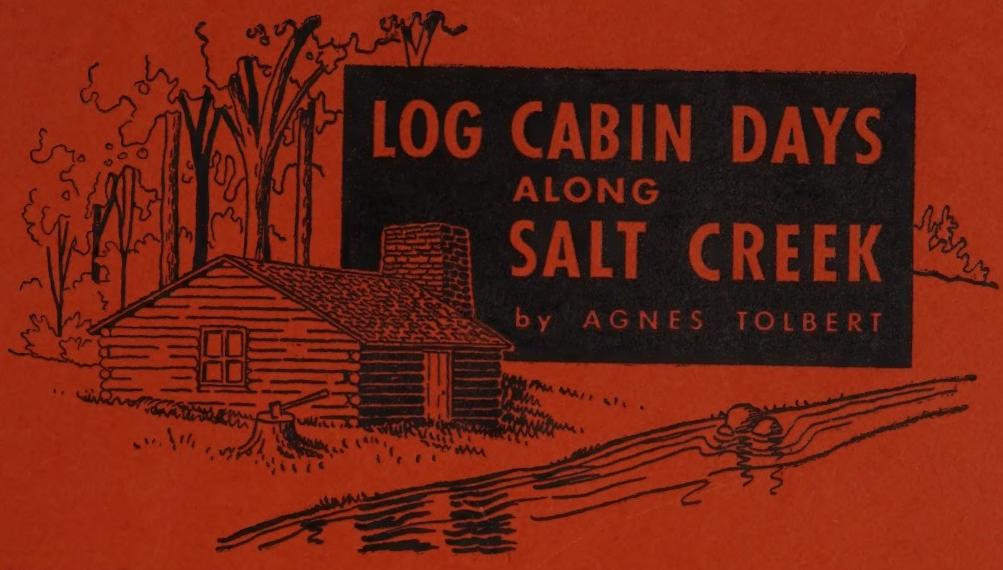
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**LOG CABIN DAYS
ALONG
SALT CREEK**

by AGNES TOLBERT

**ADAMS PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

To Hubert Leasel
Hubert Lloyd H. Leasel
from Lloyd H. Leasel
Youngest son of
Tommy
&

9-29-1999

Presented as a gift to the
Allen County Public Library
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LOG CABIN DAYS ALONG SALT CREEK

by

AGNES TOLBERT



Chicago

ADAMS PRESS

30 W. Washington Street Chicago 2, Illinois

1959

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Preface

It is fitting that after the lapse of almost a century and with the centennial of Kansas statehood in the offing (January 29, 1961), that more should be related about the courage and daring of the pioneering Myers brothers and John W. Cory, who were the first settlers on Salt Creek or in Republic County, Kansas. Daniel and Conrad Myers were the only pre-Civil War pioneers, as they came February 28, 1861. John W. Cory staked out his claim a half-mile south of Conrad Myers' homestead in Grant township, in the fall of 1861, but did not make settlement until March, 1862.

Many have marvelled how these three men, who were mere boys in 1861—Cory was scarcely out of his teens—could have selected the best land in the county for their farms. Possessed of the "Pioneer spirit," they were neither deterred by floods, droughts, grasshoppers, Indians, prairie fires, or other misfortunes, from their chosen course of homesteading. They all lived to attain the Biblical threescore years and ten, were esteemed by all who knew them, and died men of considerable wealth—a proud heritage to pass on to their descendants.

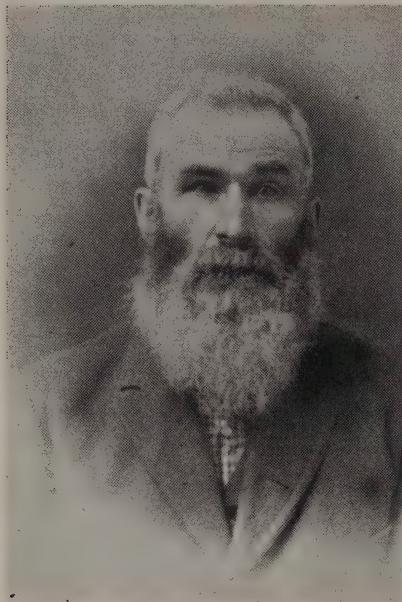
The Salt Creek settlement was the first made in Republic County, and the most interesting. Salt Creek is the historic stream that winds through the townships of Belleville, Jefferson, Grant, and Lincoln. This was the only settlement in the county composed of generations of English-speaking people. Most of them came from the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. These were the men instrumental in organizing the Independent Salt Creek Militia to repel Indian invasions in 1864. They also proposed and helped plan Belleville as the county seat, and many of them served as the first county officers. They established the first school in the county, District No. 1, Prairie Grove, in Grant Township. All credit is due these men for the future they helped to build.

We have tried to recapture some of the more outstanding incidents of the Salt Creek settlement through news clippings, public papers, and other sources. We wish to gratefully acknowledge assistance given by the Kansas State Historical Society in furnishing information from its records; the Census Division of the Iowa State Department of History and Archives; data received from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, State Library, Genealogical Section, taken from the "History of Bedford and Somerset Counties," by Hon. William Koontz; the Ohio Historical Society; the Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pennsylvania; the Illinois State Library and the General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.; also many county officers in many states and several states and county histories. We are thankful to a legion of descendants and friends of the first settlers who generously loaned pictures, Bible records, and gave other data which has contributed toward this commemorative history and genealogy of the first settlers of Republic County, Kansas.

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CONRAD MYERS

**CONRAD MYERS
AND HIS SALT CREEK VALLEY FARM**

**First Permanent White Settler of Grant Township
and Republic County, Kansas**

Conrad Myers homesteaded the West one-half of the Northwest one-fourth and West one-half of the Southwest one-fourth, Section 6, Township 4 S., Range 2 W., Grant Township. He settled on this land February 28, 1861. This was a farm with an access, so he really had nearly 200 acres of land which extended for a mile along both sides of Salt Creek, beginning on the northwest corner of Grant Township.

He was the only man along the creek who never left his homestead on account of Indians. For one entire month he was the sole white inhabitant in the county. (Three early histories, at least, bear witness to this.) Although his cabin was near the old Fort Riley-Fort Kearney road and there were roaming bands of Indians besides fierce battles between warring tribes within a few rods of his dwelling, and on his land, he was never molested.



MRS. CONRAD MYERS
(Lydia Shafer)

Indians often came to the door begging for food, as they were sick and starving. When the Indians were seen approaching, Conrad Myers took his rifle, one six-shooter (Lydia had the mate to it strapped around her waist), his Bowie knife, and waited in the barn with the horses. He kept his rifle trained on the cabin.

The Indians did not want the farm horses or oxen—just wanted to steal straps from the harness, etc. Lydia, beside her gun, had a broadaxe setting behind the kitchen door (a blow from it would fell an ox). She also had a long sharp butcher knife with which she cut off slices of bread for the hungry uninvited guests, and this knife was not far from her hand even while spreading molasses liberally on the handouts. The Indians took turns in picking up the food as she slid it down the table to them. They then sat down on the floor to eat.

There is an old saying that Indians never forget a kindness or forgive an injury. Perhaps the bravery and generosity of the Myers' to the savages had much to do with their attitude toward the Salt Creek settlers. At least they did not have any cabins burned, women or children or even livestock stolen, yet it would appear that the hunting was just as good on Salt Creek as in the

western part of the county, where people had so much trouble with the Indians.

Conrad Myers was the only one of the first three settlers who was single when he staked out his claim, but he did not remain that way long. He married Lydia Shafer, a daughter of Jacob and Rachel Shafer, who were living at Lake Sibley. The marriage took place at Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson County, August 22, 1862. After the wedding they returned to Conrad's cabin on Salt Creek. The following June 5, 1863, he walked 80 miles to Junction City to make application on his homestead.

The Myers cabin had two large rooms, the kitchen on the east with fireplace and also a stove, a table that would seat twelve, and room for a bed if necessary. The room on the west was used for sleeping quarters—three large beds and a trundle bed. In the center of the room was a large heating stove. There was also storage place for bedding, clothing, and other things. Above these rooms was a loft that could have been used for bedrooms but was used for storage of lumber to cure, poles strung with pumpkin rings to dry for winter pies, and many other articles. Extending the full length on the south side of the cabin was a covered porch.

The Myers' cooling system was a hole dug in the creek bank. Here they kept milk, butter, vegetables and lard. The door was the mouth of the hole stuffed full of prairie hay. They stored cabbage in trenches with the root-end up and covered with dirt. Some of the cabbage was made into kraut. Each year they butchered four hogs and a beef. The lard was stored in barrels in the above-mentioned cave, the side meat was put down in salt, and the hams and shoulders cured and smoked and wrapped in cloth and buried in the oat bin to keep through the summer. The beef also had to be cured and the tallow was used for soap and candle-making.

The years passed happily for the Myers' as they farmed the land. They had a sorghum mill, raised cane and made their own sorghum. Mrs. Myers took the sorghum skimmings and made vinegar. She leached lye from wood ashes and made soap. Five children were born in the old log cabin between 1863 and 1874—George, Maida, Jacob, Maggie, and Lillie. It could be mentioned that none of these children were permitted to go dancing, and card playing was also frowned upon. But they could attend

amusements at the No. 1 Schoolhouse, such as Sunday School, spelling bees, singing school, debates, etc.

The Indians disappeared from the scene—they had been put on reservations. In 1874 the grasshoppers came and made havoc of the crops. Kind persons in the East sent out barrels of old clothes for the needy. Most of the old clothes were just that—bouffant silk dresses with hoop skirts, large floppy Leghorn hats, high-heeled shoes. The little girls had a lot of fun parading around in the old dresses and pretending to be grown-up. So much for aid.

Prosperity came slowly to the valley, but it came. A grist mill and general store was located at Seapo on the Salt Marsh. There were stores at Belleville, Concordia, and Clyde. Money was more plentiful. Conrad Myers no longer had to butcher hogs in the winter, dress and freeze them and haul them on his sled pulled by oxen to Junction City for one cent per pound. They no longer had to go down to a spring around the bend in the creek for a drink of cold water; they had a well at the southeast corner of the cabin and could draw up water in a bucket. They also owned lots of cattle, which the older children, George and Maida, herded on the grassland on the hills east of Salt Creek. The youngsters were barefooted, as their shoes must last two years. They carried their lunch in cloth sacks and the water to drink in canteens, and must keep the cattle out of other settlers' fields. This tiresome task lasted from sunrise to sunset, from April until October each year. Then, after the corn was husked and stored, the children could attend school.

After the big house was built about 1881 (read story of its fire in 1901) by Conrad Myers, his two sons, and Frank and Robert Golert, two young Germans from the old country, the old log cabin was used as a guest house, as relatives came and occupied it while making up their minds whether to locate in Kansas or go farther west. The new house had been located a short distance south of the old cabin. It was a two-story, 28 feet by 33 feet, with a basement, or cellar as it was called in those days, the same size as the house.

Not long after Conrad Myers died (1905) the cabin was torn down. The cedar trees he had brought from eastern Kansas and set at the west side of the cabin had died before this.

This is the only one of the first homesteads that is still owned and farmed by descendants of the original family. It belongs to Conrad (Coon) and John Myers, sons of Jacob Myers, and grandsons of Conrad Myers.

"CONRAD MYERS DEAD"

"THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER OF REPUBLIC COUNTY DIED YESTERDAY AFTER A YEAR'S SICKNESS"

"Conrad Myers who for the past 44 years has resided on the same farm in this county, died quietly yesterday at his old home near Talmo. Mr. Myers with his brother settled in this county in Feb., 1861, and has been a continuous resident of the county ever since. He was a good citizen, a kind neighbor and a loyal friend, three qualifications which endeared him to all who knew him. The funeral* will be tomorrow at the home."

—The Belleville Daily Freeman, March 20, 1905

*The funeral was held at the Talmo school house. The Rev. Joseph Chapman conducted the service. Interment in the Zion Cemetery.



W. E. HODGINS AND MAIDA MYERS
(Wedding Picture)

THE FIRST SETTLER'S DAUGHTER WEDS

Miss Maida Myers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Myers of Grant township, and William E. Hodgins, son of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Hodgins of Belleville were united in marriage at the Republic County Court House on July 25, 1883 by Probate Judge, Joseph Boothe.

The bride's gown, which she made entirely by hand, was light gray silk and wool material. Her hat was a white straw with pink roses. She was 18.

(This picture was reproduced from a tinted tintype)

CONRAD MYERS HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE

The fire, of undetermined origin, had probably been smoldering all day before it burst into flames. It was the night of March 4, 1901, the second inauguration of William McKinley. This perhaps was one reason the date of the fire was remembered so accurately.

Conrad and Lydia Myers had retired for the night when she happened to glance out of her south bedroom window on the ground floor and saw sparks flying in the yard. Thinking she must have thrown some ashes out with live coals in them and the wind was whipping the sparks about, she dressed hastily. When she stepped outside she saw the sparks were coming from the rooftop and the flames already shooting into the sky.

There was nothing they could do but try and save some of the furniture. The sewing machine (Domestic) came first, as it was their treasure cache—valuable papers, and a large amount of money, in gold, was kept hidden in its drawers. Lydia made one quick trip to the second floor and pitched some bedding from the window until the smoke drove her out. Conrad was working frantically below. They were soon joined by their neighbor, Cyrus Potts, and two of his sons, Elmer and Claude. William Hodgins, who lived a mile to the north had seen the fire and thought that somebody must have robbed and murdered the old folks and then was burning down the house. Hodgins called his son Earl and in a matter of minutes they were on horses and galloping to the fire.

The boys took turns ringing the huge iron dinner bell, but as a strong wind was blowing and the neighbors asleep at that hour it was wasted effort.

They managed to save the cook stove, table and chairs, one bedstead, a chest of drawers full of linens, some dishes, the Seth Thomas clock, a few books, Lydia's cherry wood rocking chair with the scrolled arms, one spinning wheel, and the Estey chapel organ (Conrad Myers had traded a riding horse for the organ in the early 80's).

The beautiful black walnut staircase that Mr. Meyers had polished with so much pride, that wound up from the first floor, was soon gone, also the stairs underneath that led to the basement.

It was near the basement stairway that he kept a packing case with his cherished pair of Remington Army .44 caliber cap-and-ball six-shooters, his faithful old Bowie knife that had skinned so many buffalos, ammunition, and many other relics of the early days. His muzzle loading rifle and the old powder horn hung in the stairway above the landing. No one could get into the house when the shells, cartridges and powder began to explode. They did not get anywhere but outside.

A late UP freight train came along when the house was nearly gone. The train was stopped and the men came to offer help, but it was too late.

Conrad Myers couldn't save his rifle, but he saved his Bible.

Conrad and Lydia Myers spent the night with the Potts family. The next day they started cleaning out the basement. They had moved their meager remaining possessions into Conrad's blacksmith shop and started housekeeping for the third time on their homestead. They built a new house at once. It stands there today.

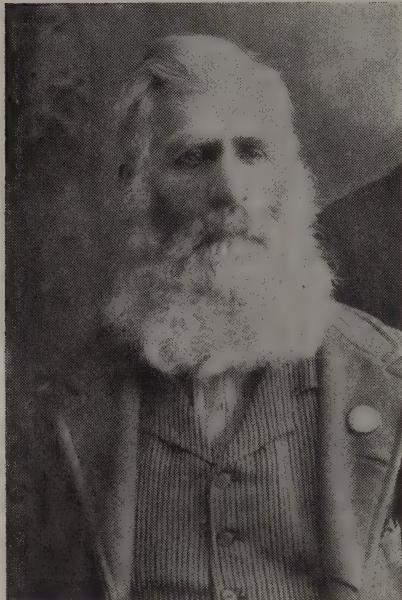
ITEMS REGARDING THE FIRE

"We are informed that the Conrad Myers house in Grant township was destroyed by fire Monday night. Mr. Myers, who has resided in Republic County for more than 40 years had a fine house and good furniture and while some furniture was saved, the house was a total loss."

—The Belleville Telescope, March 7, 1901

"The dwelling house of Conrad Myers was destroyed by fire March 4, 1901, but was rebuilt on the same site, where it is hoped he may live many years to enjoy a competency which he has secured by frugality and honest industry."

—History of Republic County, Kansas, p. 307



DANIEL MYERS

**DANIEL MYERS
WHO BUILT THE FIRST LOG CABIN IN REPUBLIC
COUNTY KANSAS, 1861**

**Stories of the Owners of the Homestead Since 1875
and the Myers Cemetery**

It was February 28, 1861, that Daniel and Matilda Myers, their two small children, Nathan and Annette, Conrad Myers, a brother of Daniel, and John Myers, a cousin of the Myers brothers, drove their two covered wagons down by the fork of Salt and Riley Creeks to camp. Conrad's wagon was drawn by a yoke of oxen and Daniel's by a team of horses.

It was near this old camp site that they later built their cabin homes. Daniel's was built first, as he had a family, on the west side of the line dividing Grant and Lincoln townships. When Conrad built his cabin, it was on the Grant township side. Their cabins were hardly a stone's throw apart. Until March, 1862, the Myers family were the sole human inhabitants of Republic County, aside from the Indians.

The Myers families had spent 1860 on farms in Riley County, Kansas, and as that was the year of the drought had decided to



MRS. DANIEL MYERS
(Matilda Bierly)

move farther west. At that time the only way to Republic County was on the Fort Riley-Fort Kearney Military Road. Fort Riley was established in 1853, and the military road about 1855. From Fort Riley it ran north and west through Riley County, crossing the old Mormon road at a point a few miles southeast of present Green, Clay County. Continuing in a northeast direction it crossed the northeast corner of Clay, the southwest corner of Washington, and northwest across Republic County, and struck the Republican River where it last entered the state of Kansas. From here it continued on in the same general direction to the Platte River in Nebraska. The Myers were satisfied to stop at Salt Creek.

Daniel Myers homesteaded the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, T4, R3W. 159 63/100 A. W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 1, T4, R3W. 159 72/100 A., Lincoln Township, Republic County, Kansas. He settled on this land February 28, 1861, and built the first cabin in the county that same year, but of course did not homestead the land until the Homestead Law took effect January 1, 1863. His wife, Matilda Bierly Myers, was the first white woman to live in the county. John Myers, the Myers brothers' cousin, died of pneumonia in April, 1861, six weeks after his arrival in the county. The first white child born in the county was Abraham Lincoln Myers,

son of Daniel and Matilda Myers, September 15, 1861. Two more children were born to these parents: Avis Cary Myers, August 29, 1863, and Margaret Ellen Myers, November 17, 1865.

Death claimed John Myers, Abraham Lincoln Myers, and Matilda, the wife of Daniel Myers, before 1873, and they were buried on the east bank above Riley Creek on the north side of the farm. (Read Myers' Genealogy for dates.) This has been the disputed acreage. It was fenced by the Myers brothers and the graves and markers were respected for many years.

Nathan Myers married Harriet Alice Stout February 12, 1875. He was 18. She was 17. That same year Daniel Myers sold his homestead and with his children moved to Nebraska to farm in Nuckels County, not far from Superior. In 1877 the Myers family were again on the move, with the exception of Annette, who had married James Mittan and lived at Norton, Kansas. This time they were on the long trail to the then Territory of Washington. They arrived in Colfax, Washington, September 12, 1877, after being three months on the road.

Daniel Myers died March 10, 1907. He believed in farm burials. He is buried, with other members of his family, on his ranch near Pullman, Washington, high above the breaks in the Snake River.

Paul Noble, the second owner of the Daniel Myers homestead, bought it August 4, 1875. He added much to the amusement of the neighborhood by his unusual manner of dress. He wore a cutaway coat and put his vest on over it. He said it was warmer that way. He did not like Kansas. When he left to return to his native Michigan he identified himself (in the power-of-attorney he gave I. O. Savage to sell the farm) as an unmarried man. He had a son with him while he lived on the Myers homestead, so probably was divorced.

It was during the spring of 1876 that another burial was made on this farm. A Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, who had homesteaded in Washington County and were on their way home from Concordia, where they had filed on their land (the United States Land Office had been opened in Concordia January 16, 1871—it had formerly been in Junction City), discovered that their 3-year-old daughter Mary was very ill, and as they feared she had smallpox, they could not stop at any of the cabins along the road for help, but they remembered the schoolhouse by the creek. (This was the District No. 1 Schoolhouse on the John W. Cory farm. It

burned the following December.) The Whiteheads stopped and took the child into the schoolhouse, but she died. Mr. Noble gave them permission to bury the child on his farm in the burial plot. Conrad Myers made the child a coffin of black walnut lumber. Then the mother worried about leaving her baby without a marker. William G. Dallas, who lived in Grant township and who had been a marble cutter by trade before leaving Illinois, offered to prepare and chisel the child's name, Mary L. Whitehead, on a stone. For over forty years this small marker proudly guarded the grave of little Mary. Vandals removed it.

Dr. Wm. N. Hodgins was born in Vermont, educated and practiced medicine in New York State for twenty-five years, and had retired on account of ill health. Looking for a location where it was not so cold, he decided to try farming in Kansas.

His family consisted of his wife, Abby, his son William, and Horace Greeley Bundy, a friend of the son, and also the hired man. They came to Clyde, Kansas, on the railroad, as the Kansas Pacific line extended to that point. On April 3, 1879, for the sum of \$2,000.00, the good doctor received a deed for 319 acres of Republic County, Kansas, land. He became the third owner of the Daniel Myers homestead.

However, before the year was over, on March 3, 1880, for \$4,000.00, Dr. Hodgins sold this farm to James N. Henrie, as he wanted it very badly. The deed was made out for 319 acres of land, the exact acreage the doctor had purchased the year before. The Hodgins' had bought the Amos Pierce homestead, Section 36, Belleville Township, and they removed to their new home.

James N. Henrie, the fourth owner of the Daniel Myers homestead, was a veteran of the Civil War. He was born at Alton, Illinois, about 1846. He became a private in Co. D, 34th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. at the age of 18. He was over 6 feet in height, light hair and hazel eyes. His wife's name was Jennie and they had one son, John William, aged 7.

The Henrie family now took over the management of the coveted farm. Mr. Henrie was a very religious man, at least on the surface. But while he read precepts from the Bible to his neighbors, he seldom practiced what he preached, as later events would indicate. He depended on hired help to do the farming, as he owned a stallion and jack and was gone most of the week, excepting Sunday.

Mrs. Henrie was well liked by the neighbors but suffered from hallucinations, in which she thought all of the persons who had ever lived on this farm had returned and were going to do her harm. One sunny afternoon, during one of the spells of mental aberrations, she carried a lighted kerosene lamp over to the home of Mrs. Conrad Myers and begged her to come and rescue her from those terrible people who were in her house. This was the first time that Mrs. Myers suspected that Mrs. Henrie was a "little off."

Mrs. Myers walked with her neighbor back to the Henrie house, as she wanted to humor her, and tried to get the lamp out of her hands. This Mrs. Henrie refused to part with, until passing the stable, she saw the stallion was in and tied to the manger. Quickly setting the lamp on the ground and grabbing a big club that was lying there, she stepped in front of the horse and struck him over the head. "He has it coming to him," she kept shrieking. Luckily the animal did not get loose, although he was rearing and plunging. Mrs. Myers finally got her coaxed into the house, where she stayed with her until Mr. Henrie came. He hired Bob and Sally Tripp to come and care for her. These people lived in the neighborhood and often helped around. In a few weeks Mrs. Henrie had recovered.

Sometime after the spur of the Union Pacific road was built between Junction City and Belleville in 1884, the Henrie house burned down. Mr. Henrie then planned and had built the rather eccentric house that stands there today.

It was in December 1886 that the last burial was ever made in the Myers farm cemetery. Mr. Henrie gave his consent to having the infant buried in the plot and even came and said a prayer, as the roads were blocked with snow and no service possible. There was never any question of him knowing that this place was reserved for a cemetery, whether or not it was so stated on the deed.

Whether the Henries tired of the farm or whether he was so far in debt that he had to sell, or just the fact that a relative left them some land in Oklahoma, probably will never be known. On September 29, 1892, J. N. Henrie sold 320 acres of land to Cyrus Potts, where only 319 acres had ever been sold before. (A nice legal problem.) Mr. Henrie received \$32.50 for the graves of the

pioneers. However, it was some fifty years later before the Myers descendants discovered the perfidy of the pious Mr. Henrie.

James Henrie had not been long in Oklahoma until it was reported that he had shot a man, because the man's cow got into Henrie's cornfield. The man recovered and refused to prosecute. J. N. Henrie died sometime about 1912, very suddenly. John William Henrie, the son, decided to live with his mother in her home, and his son Ray made his home there too.

Ray Henrie had finished high school and was in business for himself, when in the fall of 1936 John William Henrie, who had the same ungovernable temper that his father had, took his double-barreled shotgun from a closet and as his son Ray came up the walk shot off his head. On December 3, 1936, John William Henrie was given a life sentence as punishment for his crime in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester. Jennie L. Henrie (Mrs. J. N.) was committed to the Western Oklahoma Hospital for the Mentally Deficient at Supply, Oklahoma, October 14, 1938, and died there in 1944.

Cyrus A. Potts, the fifth owner of the homestead, bought it September 29, 1892. Peace again returned to the valley. They were good neighbors—good friends. There were six in the family. Cyrus Potts, Cy to his friends, his wife Mary (a former nurse), three sons, Elmer, Claude and Byron, and the daughter, Florence.

William L. Snapp became the sixth owner of the farm on February 24, 1902. It is still owned by a member of that family—Glenn B. Snapp.



THE MYERS MEMORIAL

THE MYERS MEMORIAL

The following account was written about the monument and a picture of its north side is presented at the close of the Daniel Myers Homestead story.

ITEM REGARDING THE MYERS CEMETERY

**DEDICATION SERVICE SUNDAY HONORS
REPUBLIC COUNTY'S FIRST WHITE CHILD**

Nearly 200 people attended a ceremony Sunday to dedicate a monument to Lincoln Myers, first white child born in Republic county, and Mrs. Matilda Myers, his mother and John Myers, who died in April, 1861. John Myers was a cousin of Daniel and Conrad Myers, the first settlers of Republic county and of Lincoln and Grant townships.

In 1956 a new fence was built around these graves in the small cemetery located in Lincoln township on the farm now owned by Glenn Snapp.

The memorial which was dedicated Sunday is a tall shaft of southern light gray granite with deep cut lettering. On the north side facing the

road are the Myers' names and a brief history of their deaths; on the reverse side are the names of the Salt Creek settlers' children buried in this small plot. Contributions by relatives of these people made possible the memorial.

The Myers Cemetery, as it is known today, is located on one of the two first homesteads in the county; homesteaded by Daniel Myers, February 28, 1861. It was considered the last frontier at that time. Indians often used it for camping grounds for sometimes battles raged between hostile tribes.

The peaceful stream of Riley creek, first named Ruby creek, bounds it on the west. Boy Scouts often have used the prairie around this plot for camp-outs, not knowing of its historic past.

Sunday services opened with group singing, while B. E. Shenaman, a first cousin of Lincoln Myers, unveiled the monument. Mrs. Ida Henderson, also a first cousin, placed a spray of flowers at the base of the monument.

Jakie Myers and Marie Hodgins, each age 9 and descendants of Conrad Myers, placed flags on the Myers' graves. Mrs. Freda Griffin, another Myers descendant, sang "Some Bright Morning." Both songs were accompanied by Miss Phyllis Sherwood on her accordion.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Walter Jones. A highlight of the program was the history of the cemetery and the names of the people buried there, by the Rev. Jones. This history was compiled several years ago by the late Mrs. Maida Hodgins, the oldest daughter of Conrad Myers. The minister stressed the point that this monument marks the burial spot of those who lived in times that tried men's souls, and that they assisted in bequeathing the rich heritage all now enjoy.

Guest speaker was Leslie A. Blackwood, who told some interesting anecdotes concerning the early days; of the hardships and privations. He pointed out that the people in spite of the rugged life had more freedom and enjoyment than is our lot today. Taps were sounded by Boy Scouts Johnny Minihan and Bernie Nelson Hayen of Belleville.

—The Belleville Telescope, Thursday, October 31, 1957



**JOHN W. CORY AND HIS WIFE,
DRUSILLA O. HARRINGTON**

JOHN W. CORY

**He Was the Only Settler Along Salt Creek Who Owned
a Racing Stable and a Private Race Track**

John W. Cory, was the youngest child of David and Rhoda Cory. He had a half brother, Albert Ambler, the son of Rhoda Cory by a previous marriage. The Cory and Ambler land adjoined in Grant township. This is the description of the land from the United States Department of the Interior.

The E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, T. 4 S., R 2 W., 6th P. M., Kansas containing 80 acres, was patented on July 10, 1872 to Albert Ambler, under Concordia F. C. No. 26.

The W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, above township and range, containing 170.36 acres, was patented to John W. Cory on December 5, 1865 under warrant 93333, 160 acres, act of 1855.

The E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec 18, above township and range, containing 160 acres, was patented to John W. Cory on May 1, 1872 under Agricultural College Scrip No. 392.

John W. Cory erected his log cabin on the west side of Sec. 7 south of Salt Creek and near the old military road. Here all of his children were born excepting L. F. (Mont) Cory who was born in Clay county. The children born in the best log cabin traditions were: Ida May, Inez, Eddy, Grant, Ory, David, Hugh, Nellie and Robert. Robert was three years old when they moved into the new house they had built on Sec. 18.

After moving over on Sec. 18, John Cory started breeding horses more extensively. He built more horse barns and laid out his famous race track. He raised many cattle and hogs beside his farming operations. With all of this work, he did not believe in making slaves of his children. He always employed one or more hired men, and his wife had a hired girl to help with the house work.

John and Drusilla bought property in Concordia and retired there 1902. In their leisure years, they had time to travel. They made one or more trips to Michigan to visit John's sister, Mrs. David Gage. They also lived in California for sometime.

John W. Cory died in 1920. After his estate was settled, Sec. 7 that had always been in lush prairie grass, where his sleek Shorthorns grazed, was sold for \$175.00 per acre. The new owner immediately broke the sod and planted it to farm crops. The Cory mansion was taken apart and removed to other farms and made into smaller houses.



**HUGH CORY DRIVING HEDGETHORNE
(1892)**

HEDGETHORNE

The sport of kings (horse-racing) was just a daily chore for the Corys. Hugh, outside of his father, was the best driver and the only one of the boys to become a jockey. Most of the racing was harness racing.

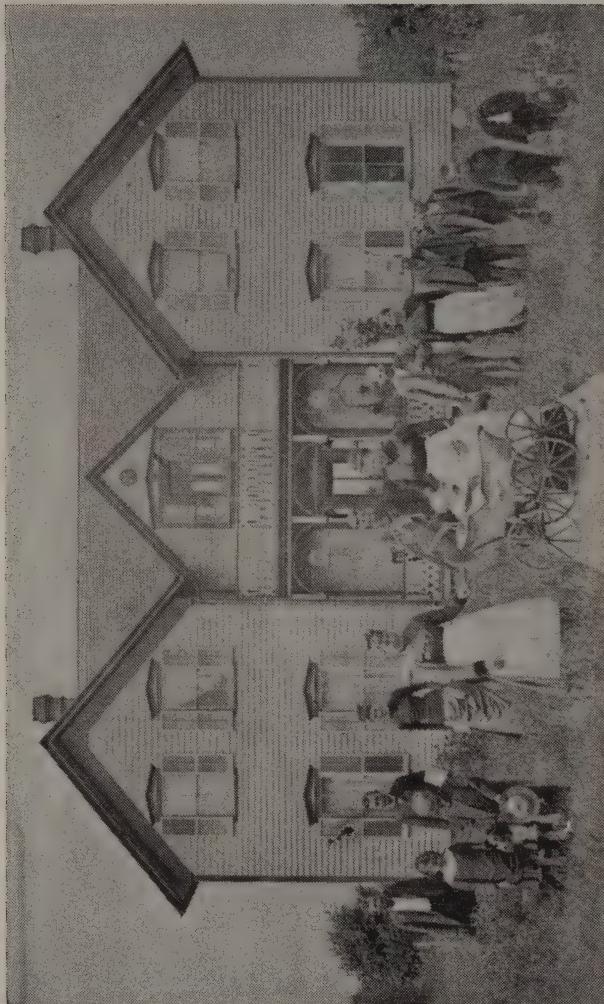
Harness horses either trot or pace, both gaits being acquired through long and patient training. The trotter moves with a diagonal gait, the left front and right rear feet going forward together, then the right front and left rear. The pacer moves with a lateral gait, swinging the left front and left rear legs forward simultaneously and then the two right legs.

All of John W. Cory's horses were standard bred trotters. The names of a few were: Corrinne, Twister, Burney, Kansas Tucker, Pantaloons, Cory's Invincible, and Hedgethorne. At one time he shipped forty head of his horses to a buyer in St. Louis.

The race track was one-half mile north of Talmo. At that time there was a wagon road that passed from west to east across Section 18. The Cory house was south of this road and the horse barns north, and the race track west of the barns and east of the UP right of way.

The local dandies, who hooked their boot heels over the board fence on Sunday afternoons to see the ponies trot, opined it was a real treat to see old John riding swiftly behind Kansas Tucker, one of his favorites, his whiskers flying in the wind, yelling, "Come on Tucker. COME ON TUCKER!" He raised his voice, but never his whip.

Hedgethorne or "Old Hedge," as the family fondly called him, was the fabulous race horse of Salt Creek. He was a dark bay stallion, foaled around 1890. No other horse in Republic County was in his class. Cory sold him in 1896 or '97, and he won races at Abilene and all along the racing circuit for years. Hedgethorne trotted down his last home stretch many years ago, but his name is still a legend among Kansas horse lovers.



JOHN W. CORY FARM HOUSE

Sec. 18 Grant Twp. 1886. East View of House.

(l.) L. F. Cory, E. A. Cory, Linda Frint (hired girl), Mary Cory (wife of L. F.), Lora Parker, Hugh Cory. (c.) On walk. Grant Cory, Ida (Cory) Parker. (In baby carriage) Ola, daughter of L. F. and Mary Cory; Ray, son of Ida Parker. (r.) North of walk. John W. Cory and wife, Ory Cory, David Cory, Clyde Parker and Robert Cory.

JOHN W. CORY

John W. Cory died at his home in this city on Monday morning March 22, 1920, after a long illness. He was born in Cortland county, New York, February 11, 1840, being eighty years old at the time of his death. When very young his parents moved west, first settling in Illinois and later moving to Fayette county, Iowa. On May 2, 1861 he was married to Drusilla O. Harrington at Brush Creek, Iowa, who died in this city on June 8, 1916, after more than 55 years of happy married life. Ten children were born to them all of whom survive the parents, except one daughter, Nellie D., who died December 20, 1881. Those living are L. F. Cory, Belleville, Mrs. E. A. D. Parker, Concordia, Mrs. I. L. Feasel, Dickens, Nebraska, E. A. Cory, Grant Cory, J. O. Cory, D. W. Cory, R. I. Cory, all of Talmo and H. C. Cory of Wayne. John Cory and David Cory his father came to Kansas in the fall of 1861 and lived that winter at Lake Sibley in this county. In the fall of 1861 he homesteaded on land close to the present townsite of Talmo in Republic county. Only two white men preceded the Corys as settlers in Republic county. John Cory made final proof on his land on October 5, 1864 and thus became the first real estate taxpayer in Republic county.

In the war of the Rebellion only two men served as soldiers from Republic county, Wm. Harshberger and Ezra Spencer Cory, a brother of the subject of this writing, who enlisted as a private at Fort Riley in Company C, Second Kansas Cavalry, August 27, 1863 and died at Springfield, Missouri March 9, 1864. At the time John Cory and his father took claims in Republic county; the nearest post office was Manhattan, eighty miles distant. In 1863 a mail route was extended to Fox Village, now called Clifton, twenty miles from the settlement on Salt Creek. The route was then in 1865 extended to Elk Creek now called Clyde. In 1868 the mail extended to Salt Marsh, later known as Seapo and James Tuthill named as postmaster, which was the first post office in Republic county.

Mr. Cory lived on the homestead until 1902 when he and his wife moved to Concordia and lived in a handsome home on East Eight Street. John Cory took an interest early in life and in the history of this county in the breeding of fine horses and registered cattle and hogs. He was an enthusiastic devotee of the harnessed trotting horse and he owned some of the best in Kansas and was a familiar figure at all race tracks in Northwestern Kansas in the early years. He was a true sportsman and did everything in his power to maintain racing at a high standard taking interest in it for the love of pure sportsmanship and his admiration of a good

horse. He always held the reins over the horses he entered in every contest and he enjoyed at all times the esteem and confidence of all men with whom he had dealings.

He lived to a ripe old age. He did a man's part in the development of this country, and lived to see his fondest hopes and dreams realized. He raised an estimable family—a large one and they, too are foremost citizens in the communities in which they live—he was proud of them, and they were always devoted to their aged parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Cory had been for many years active members of the Rebekah Lodge. The burial took place on Wednesday in the Zion cemetery not far from the homestead he took in 1861, a large number of that part of Republic county people being in attendance to pay a last tribute to the old neighbor and friend of whom all could say—he was every inch a man. The funeral services were held at the residence on Wednesday at 2:00 o'clock by the Odd Fellows. Six sons were pall bearers. The floral tributes were profuse and beautiful.

—Gomer T. Davies

NOTE: Gomer T. Davis was editor and owner of the "Concordia Kansan." He died in October, 1950. Aged 95.

Bizarre Deaths

FATALITIES IN THE SHAFER FAMILY

Early Settlers on Salt Creek

THE STRANGE DEATH OF WILLIAM SHAFER

Who killed William Shafer? It is still as puzzling as it was September 1, 1875, when he was discovered floating on the water near Salt Creek north of his father's cabin, as cold and stiff as one of the logs he had been moving down the stream to the saw mill. The men who found him said he did not drown, even though he was in the water. His head had been battered and bruised, as if by repeated blows from a fist or club.

The Shafer kin then recalled the mysterious disappearance of Henrietta Shafer, an older sister of William Shafer. She too was presumed to have drowned when the Jacob Shafer family lived in Missouri in the late 50's. Her body was never found.

William Shafer was a slight, blonde man, who looked even younger than his 28 years. He had homesteaded the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24 in Lincoln township, which joined on the south the eighty acre homestead of his father, Jacob Shafer.

To clarify these various pieces of land it is necessary to give their descriptions. On June 5, 1863, Jacob Shafer filed on the above eighty acre homestead, Section 24, and another one hundred sixty acres, Section 23, nearly a mile to the west. He built his first cabin in Republic County on the eighty acre homestead. His cabin at times was entirely surrounded by water, as Salt Creek ran along the east side, and making a horse-shoe curve around the cabin on the other three sides was a heavily wooded ravine, called a run-around. Both ends, when the creek was up, emptied into it. This was like being inside a moat. It was north of this cabin that young William Shafer lost his life. The place is less than a mile west of Talmo, southwest of the cement bridge on Road 148.

Joining the section 23 homestead of Jacob Shafer on the north was the homestead of Jessie C. Beck (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14). Mr. Beck was a large man, almost a six-footer. He was not in affluent circumstances at this time. He had a commendable Civil War record, and was discharged a sergeant (note war service in genealogical section). He married after the war in Missouri, but was divorced. He had lived in Nebraska before coming to Kansas. He had homesteaded his land, but the only way he could prove up on it and get any money was to work around the neighborhood for his meals and some pay. He worked mostly for Samuel Whan, who owned a large acreage. However, at this particular time he had been boarding with the William Shafer family and was supposed to be helping that day to get logs in the creek, as part of them belonged to him. He swore, when questioned, that he had not been near the place where William Shafer was working that afternoon.

Mrs. Shafer, the widow, had to be brought back from wherever she had been visiting that afternoon and told about the accident. She did not want a doctor, coroner, or sheriff called, as she said he was dead and that nothing could be done but bury him. (Nothing outside of horse stealing seemed to be a crime in those days.) Some of the men who had helped pull the body from the creek volunteered to go to Belleville for a coffin, and the funeral was to be held from the Jacob Shafer cabin the next day. It was nightfall before the men got back with the coffin, of the day set for the services, but with lanterns and flares (the grave had been dug that day even though it had rained most of the time), the man was buried in a burial ground about one-half mile south of his home. It is Zion Cemetery now.

Why the widow Shafer and her two small daughters, Annie—3, and Alice—1, moved in with her husband's parents, Jacob and Rachel Shafer, will probably never be known. It was just a part of the pattern of all the queer things that happened to the Shafers. Jacob Shafer's cabin had only two rooms and a lean-to on the south that had been used for a kitchen, but which was now used by Mrs. William Shafer and her family. In the other part of the cabin dwelt the elder Shafers, their son George, and his wife, Elizabeth Page Shafer, and their son, Reuben James, age 2. That October another son, William Edward, was born. And, if this was not crowded enough, Jessie Beck now became a daily visitor, as he "romanced" the widow. He even split wood for her and carried in water.

On January 27, 1876, Mary Ellen Bodine Shafer wed Jessie Charles Beck. Then removed to the William Shafer cabin. The new Mrs. Beck, when she noticed the lifted eyebrows of the neighbors, said she married so soon because she did not like living with the Shafers.

There was no reason, seemingly, why she could not have lived in the comfortable cabin William Shafer had built for his family all of the time, if she had cared to. She had plenty of her own relatives who might have lived there with her or kept her from being lonely—there were enough of them, and close by. Her parents, John and Phoebe O'Ragan Bodine lived in the same school district. They had once homesteaded in Freedom township. One sister and her husband, Elisha (Lash) Ray, also lived in Lincoln township, while another sister, Maria, and her husband Simeon (Sim) Settle, lived in Belleville Township on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, in the stone house they had built on their homestead at the foot of Settle's Hill (named for them). (This house is still used as a dwelling by the present owner, John Brooks.) Besides these, there were some young unmarried members of the John Bodine family.

The Becks lived on the William Shafer farm until February, 1880. Mr. Beck had sold his homestead the year before and now sold this one. However, before they left the county, the Probate Judge explained to them that half of William Shafer's property belonged to his children. The money from the west eighty was set aside for them. The Becks then moved to Colitz County, near Castle Rock, in the state of Washington, then the Territory of Washington.

MORE TRAGEDY

Tragedy again caught up with them. Mrs. Beck, who just loved to visit, had left her children at home and gone away for the day, leaving instructions for little Annie, who was eight years old, to prepare the noon meal for Mr. Beck. They had an open fireplace to cook over, and in some way, as she was frying fish, her clothing caught fire. With her dress blazing she rushed outside screaming, but her stepfather, who was plowing in a field nearby

did not see her until she was dead, so he claimed. Some neighbors had put out the flames. She died March 4, 1880, less than a month after leaving Kansas.

The Becks, after five years in Washington, traveled on to Los Angeles County, California. George Shafer and his family lived there. When Alice Shafer was 18 she married her cousin, Reuben James Shafer, oldest son of George Shafer. She received her dowry from the William Shafer estate.

Years have passed. The cause of William Shafer's death has never been solved. He lies in his unmarked grave in Zion Cemetery. His murderer was never brought to justice.

DEATH OF ALBERT AMBLER (News Items)

Report is just received that Robert Ambler suicided this morning by shooting himself in the head. He was living with Pat Dyke, about two miles north of the city, on the Taylor farm. The ball entered the right temple just forward of the ear and passed upward and out on the left side of the head. When found he was not quite dead, but could not survive long. He was found lying on his back on the bed and his feet resting on the floor, a revolver by his left side. No cause is assigned for the act.

—Kansas Blade, Concordia, Kansas, June 23, 1882

There were some errors in our hastily written report last week of the case of suicide occurring north of town last Friday: Without particularizing them, we will give the facts as subsequently learned. The suicide's name was Albert Ambler, and was 56 years old. Was a half-brother of John Cory and Mrs. James Van Natta of Republic county. Another sister lives in Michigan. He was living with Mr. William Dyke on the Taylor farm, and was the owner, besides some other property of a stallion and a valuable jack. His business was looking after them. Was never married. Was cheerful, and a man of good habits, and in the enjoyment of good health; all of which adds to the mystery of his death.

About five o'clock in the morning a shot was heard by some of the family, and examination being made he was found lying on the bed with his feet on the floor and a bullet wound in the head; was not quite dead. The bullet entered the head just back of the right ear and did not come out. But little blood came out of the wound. One witness tells us the bed had been unoccupied that night. The revolver lay across his left thigh, with the holt to the left. It was held by neither hand.

An inquest was held on the body and the jury's verdict was "suicide."

It was a very strange and singular case anyway you look at it. Insanity was unknown in the family.

—Kansas Blade, Concordia, Kansas, June 30, 1882

State of Kansas
Cloud County

An inquest holden at Sibley Township in Cloud County on the 23rd of June, 1882 before me, S. H. Pratt, coroner of said county, on the body of Albert Ambler, lying dead by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed.

The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said Albert Ambler came to his death by a pistol shot fired by his own hand.

Benjamin Lake, John Taggart, A. Bowman, G. L. Sanders, F. Wilkinson and G. W. Reid.

—Kansas Blade, Concordia, Kansas, Friday, July 7, 1882

DEATH OF MRS. GABRIEL C. SHULL

FATAL ACCIDENT

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN — SERIOUS INJURIES TO OTHERS

We are pained to learn that as Mr. Gabriel C. Shull, his wife and niece were riding out Sunday afternoon last, the single tree of their buggy broke as they were crossing a bridge over Salt Creek and the party was precipitated into the creek. Mrs. Shull received injuries that resulted in her death within half an hour. Mr. Shull is also badly hurt, and as he is old and infirm may not survive the shock. The young lady fortunately escaped with some severe bruises.

The funeral of Mrs. Shull was preached on the 20th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Passmore, a sister of Mr. Shull, by Elder J. C. Griffith at 10:00 o'clock a.m.

—The Belleville Telescope, January 22, 1880

Note: This accident occurred on the steep hill east of the Prairie Grove school house and north of the Passmore farm. This road has been closed for several years.

THE DEATH OF MARTHA SHENAMAN

A sad and terrible accident occurred on the Union Pacific road about seven miles south of Belleville on Friday evening last about six o'clock resulting in the death of Mrs. Martha Shenaman, a sister of Conrad Myers.

The deceased had come down from Beaver City, Nebr., to visit her brother and other relatives, and on crossing the track, only a few rods from her brother's residence, the incoming train struck the buggy just as the team had crossed the track, shattering the buggy all to pieces and killing Mrs. Shenaman, the driver and only occupant of it. The train was immediately stopped and the body of the unfortunate woman was found lying on the platform that surrounds the engine, just in rear of cow-catcher, and death must have been instantaneous. The remains were taken to the home of her brother, from which they were buried on Sunday. There being no doubt as to the cause of death, or as to the direct responsibility of any one through carelessness, no inquest was held.

—The Belleville Telescope, December 8, 1899

JAKE MYERS FATALLY INJURED AS TRAIN HITS TRUCK LOADED WITH GRAIN

Jake Myers, 66, died at six o'clock last night from injuries received when the Union Pacific freight struck the truck he was driving over a crossing in front of his farm home seven miles south of Belleville yesterday afternoon.

At Patterson hospital it was said that he had received a very severe concussion of the brain, a fractured left thigh, lacerations and bruises and possible internal injuries.

A son of Conrad Myers, first settler in Republic county, Mr. Myers occupied the very farm settled by his father, and the accident occurred within a few yards of the spot where the early settler built his cabin when he staked out his claim.

Mr. Myers was threshing wheat yesterday and was driving into his farmyard, with his truck loaded with grain, as the accident occurred. The railroad was built years after the farm was laid out and the railroad passed through the front yard of the Myers home, the track lying between the house and the road running north and south in front of it. The road is lined with a heavy hedge fence and he could not see the approaching train as he turned onto the railroad right-of-way.

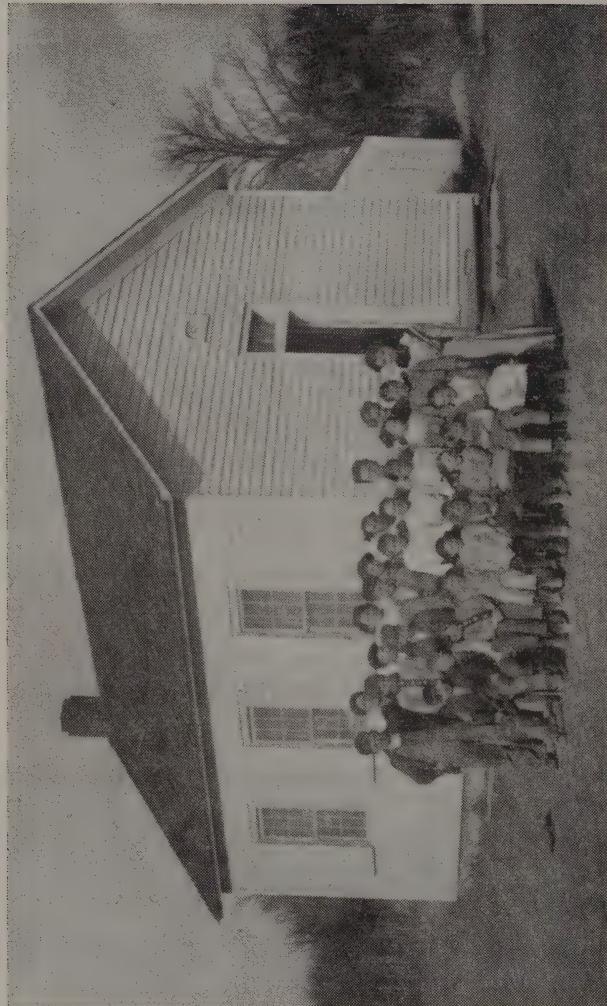
The truck, with Mr. Myers in it, was carried several hundred yards down the track, witnesses said, and the man was unconscious when removed from the truck cab.

Brought in an ambulance to the hospital his condition was watched closely last night.

The accident yesterday recalled that some years ago an aunt of Mr. Myers, a Martha Shenaman, was killed at this same crossing.

Mr. Myers is survived by his widow, three sons, four daughters and other relatives.

—The Belleville Telescope, July 13, 1933



SCHOOL HOUSE DISTRICT NO. 1

Prairie Grove, District No. 1

THE FIRST SCHOOL ESTABLISHED IN REPUBLIC COUNTY, KANSAS, 1867

This picture was taken in 1910. There were 31 pupils enrolled that term, but all were not present. Miss Mable Branson, the teacher, stands extreme left, back row. She was a granddaughter of Leo Bullen, who taught the school in 1874 when it was located on the John W. Cory farm (Sec. 7) in Grant township. In the school group are 5 children of Jacob Myers, grandchildren of Conrad Myers.

All schools had a name besides the district number and this "temple of learning" was named Prairie Grove. It appears that in those days there was a law that three months of school should be taught in the district before it could be officially organized. This law had been compiled with as the first school was taught by a Miss Adkins in a part of Captain Isaac M. Schooley's residence on NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7, Grant township in the year of 1867-68. The Schooley land was across the road east of where the school house stands today in Lincoln township.

Nearly all of the material in the CLERK'S RECORD BOOK for District No. 1 was copied by Philo P. Way from notes taken at school meetings before there was a special book (March 23, 1878) for that purpose. The years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 were not in this book. However, in spite of the way the records were kept, it makes an interesting picture of the progress of the school from 1867 to 1884.

School District No. 1 of Republic county, Kansas was organized while yet attached to Washington county, Kansas (Republic county, Kansas was organized September 8, 1868), for judicial purposes Richard Hodges was appointed Clerk of said District. Said Clerk failed to furnish his successor any of the records. The following boundary lines were taken from the records of Washington county, Kansas. Commencing at NW corner of Sec. 3, Town 4, Range 3 West. Thence East to NE corner of Sec. 6, Town 4, Range 2 West. Thence South to SW corner of Sec. 19, thence South to SE corner

Sec. 36, Town 4, Range 3 West. Thence West to SW corner Sec. 34, Town 4, Range 3. Thence North to place of beginning.

Philo P. Way, District Clerk

The annual school meeting for 1868 was held on the 26th day of March at 2 o'clock, p.m. in the log cabin of I. M. Schooley. It was decided at this meeting to call a special meeting on April 23 to select a site for a school house. At this meeting it was agreed to locate the school house on the South West corner of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7. This was on the land of John W. Cory in Grant township, about one-half mile south of the Schooley residence and just across Salt Creek north of the Cory cabin. Briefly: They leased one acre of ground from John W. Cory, 21:30 chains South of NW corner of Sec. 7, from thence 5 chains East to a stone, from thence 2 chains South, thence 5 chains West, thence 2 chains North to place of beginning. The school house was to be 18 by 24 feet one story high, a balloon frame. To be planked up with inch cottonwood lumber; also cottonwood shingles.

The students apparently used whatever text books they had until the year 1870, when the District adopted the following series of text books: McGuffey's Series of Readers and Spellers, also Ray's Arithmetic and Montees Geography and Pinneos Grammar.

In 1871, a three months summer term of school was taught. Before this year there had been only a fall and winter term. They also had the inside of the school house ceiled and added a blackboard, desks and seats to the furnishings.

There was an interesting school meeting on the 28th of March, 1872, when it was decided to have nine months of school. Three months in summer and six months in fall and winter. The summer school to be taught by a female teacher and the other six months by a male teacher. Another motion voted on was: That the school house in said district be used for all kinds of religious services, also public speaking such as will tend to improve the intellect of the scholars and citizens, but in no case to be used for dancing. On May 14, 1872, the board met and levied a tuition fee of one dollar per scholar to pay balance on school taught by Eli Wagoner in 1871 and 1872.

At the meeting of September 9, 1876, the district was bonded for \$100.00 for the purpose of repairing the school house. This repair work was done, even though school was in progress. It had all been finished excepting to put a sand box under the stove in case sparks fell on the floor. But as it was so near Christmas, it seemed a good idea to have a house warming to celebrate Christmas and the new improvements. The 25th of December, 1876 was on Monday and the big dinner and program was to be in the afternoon. There was no one at the school house when the fire was discovered shortly after noon. The school house was a total loss. H. J. Blackwood, the teacher, finished out his term of school in his dugout on Sec. 13, Lincoln township. Some of the pupils from the north side of the district attended school for the balance of the term in District 28 in Jefferson township. This school had been organized July 15, 1872. The school house was made of lime stone.

It seemed that John W. Cory did not wish to sell the acre of land to the school district where the school house had been, so a new location was decided upon. This was on the farm of Ferd Kunkel about one-half mile north of the old location. Legal description of land: SE corner of the NE ($\frac{1}{4}$) of Sec. 12, Town 4, Range 3, West, Lincoln township. Mr. Kunkel received \$1.00 for the land. G. W. Culver built the school house for \$370.00. S. Furgeson charged \$15.50 for building the stone foundation. It did not mention whether these gentlemen furnished the building material as well as their labor at this price. It apparently was finished in time for their annual school meeting August 9, 1877.

In a special meeting March 23, 1878, the board decided to build a house to hold coal. They also voted to buy some maps and globes.

At a meeting of School board of District No. 1, held this 11th day of October, 1884, they agreed to adopt the following series of text books: Barnes New National Readers; Barnes Practical Arithmetic; Lilly's Practical Grammars. Said Text Books to be used for five years from the above date.

—James Henrie, District Clerk

This last meeting ended the Clerk's Record Book for 1884. (District No. 1, Prairie Grove was annexed to District 105, Talmo, May 3, 1954.)

The names of these men were mentioned in the Clerk's Record Book. Most of them had served on the school board: Philo P. Way, Isaac M. Schooley, Conrad Myers, Daniel Myers, John W. Cory, John G. Isaacs, Daniel Morland, Jacob Shafer, Frank Jeardoe, Sr., John Ryne, W. L. Ball, David W. McDonald, Ferd S. Kunkel, Jonas C. Brown, Ithamar D. Whipple, Wm. L. Hubbard, H. J. Blackwood, J. Williams, James Clark, John Tey, H. Buck, Lime Wilder, O. S. Passmore and James N. Henrie.

NAMES OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED FROM 1867-1884

Miss Adkins, Eli W. Wagoner, Cordelia A. Bradley, Clarissa Corbutt, Samuel T. Layton, Leo Bullen, Anna Sherwood, R. A. Hamill, H. J. Blackwood, Nettie Clark, R. A. Galloway, E. T. Neel, Mary Engstrom, A Thompson, Cora Wray.

SALARIES

The teacher receiving the highest salary during this period was A. Thompson, \$30.00 per month in 1882 (winter term). The lowest salary paid was \$16.00 in 1875 to Anna Sherwood (summer term).



THE SEAPO MILL

The Seapo Mill

When it was found that water could not be depended upon to furnish power for grinding, an engine room was built on the northeast corner of the mill 30 feet by 30 feet and a steam engine installed. The dimensions of the mill without the engine room is 30 feet wide, 42 feet long and 28 feet high. The dock on the south was replaced by the porch when the mill was converted into a dwelling house about 1898.

SEAPO, EARLY REPUBLIC COUNTY TOWN, HAS AN INTERESTING HISTORY

The proposal to create a lake by the construction of a gigantic government dam below the Seapo marsh*, a short distance north of Hollis, has revived interest in the historical and romantic background of Seapo, an early day town that flourished for a decade and then faded from the landscape.

A writer for the Clyde Republican visited the scene of Seapo's former glory this week, looked over the old mill property, which is now occupied as a residence by the Delos Hazen family, its owners, viewed the site where the town stood, now covered with a grove of trees; saw the original postoffice building at a final stage of decay and scanned the wide expanse to the west where a marshy basin awaits the hand of man to dam its outlet to the Republican river and conserve the waterfall of a vast area.

It is a pleasant drive from Clyde—no more than 12 or 14 miles. Turning north on the Ft. Kearney highway at Lawrenceburg, another landmark of the early days, the route takes one a mile north, jogs west a quarter of a mile and then north on a good road to the first turn past the Seapo school house. A winding road westward and north for perhaps a mile or more takes the traveler to the Hazen home in the old mill. The original townsite was about 300 yards south.

To this mill the settlers with ox teams came for miles with their grist of wheat and exchanged it for flour, got their mail and traded at the stores. Seapo was the metropolis for a wide area. It flourished and faded, but its legends survive like the chronicles of scripture. Seapo, in the early days, thrived. It had honor and happiness. Though but an outpost on the ragged edges of civilization, it had stores, hotels, shops, the mill and other business institutions. It boasted one of the three postoffices between Manhattan and Denver.

Mrs. Delos Hazen was at home and very kindly gave us some data on the early day life at Seapo, although assuring us that she did not arrive until 1889. Knowledge of Seapo antedating that time, she explained, was obtained from older members of the family.

The mill, she said, was erected in 1872. It was financed by T. B. Hazen, father of Delos, and built by A. W. Miller, who met with reverses and lost it. At one time it was operated by the late P. M. Howard of Clyde, whom she referred to as Phil, stating that she knew Mr. Howard well. It changed hands a number of times and finally went to the Hazen estate.

The structure is of native stone and about two and one-half stories high with a full basement. It is a mammoth building for a home but was designed for a mill and its architecture plainly denotes that feature. Despite a battle of 61 years with time and the elements, it stands like a towering sentinel over-looking the great wide marsh to the west. The base walls

are three feet thick with a top story of 18 inches, which probably accounts for its endurance.

In the old days a creek full of water gushed along the north side of the building and a mill race furnished power for grinding. It has been largely filled in now and the channel diverted, but Mrs. Hazen pointed to a place in the stream north of the mill which was used for baptism by the pioneer preachers who brought the old-timers to a reconciliation with the spiritual life.

—The above is part of a story about Seapo that first appeared in the Clyde Republican and was reprinted in The Belleville Telescope, June 29, 1933

*“Three flood-control projects in Republic, Jewell and Cloud counties, that would impound approximately a quarter million acre feet of water, were proposed in a conference with the state drainage engineer, George S. Knapp, at Topeka early this week.

The three projects include building a dam at the south end of the Talmo salt marsh, a second dam below the present state lake in Jamestown and a third dam in the White Rock Valley west of Republic in Jewell county.

—The Belleville Telescope, June 29, 1933

Note: Twenty-five years later (1958) the dam and lake that should have been on the Salt Marsh, were located in the west part of the county on White Rock Creek.

SEAPO AND THE SEAPO MILL

Seapo, signifying the great salt basin, is located on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, town 4, range 2, and was surveyed into town lots by E. P. Hedenskogg, county surveyor, in 1870. Geo. W. Beebe was the first to engage in merchandising, commencing early in 1870. T. B. Hazen settled at Seapo, June 20, 1871, and opened a general store in July of the same year, bringing his goods with him from Lomax, Ill.; has been engaged in the trade ever since, doing a good business all the time, and has probably sold more goods than any other man in Republic county. James G. Tuthill was the first postmaster, and the first in the county. J. N. Curtis is the present postmaster.

A large steam flouring mill was built by A. W. Miller, in 1874. It has a forty-five horse-power engine, two run of stone, and first-class machinery throughout, its capacity being 100 barrels of flour per day. Cost of mill, \$12,000, now owned by T. B. Hazen.

—History of Republic County Kansas by
I. O. Savage, 1861-1883

Genealogies

MYERS

GEORGE MYERS b. 1801, Pa. d. 1856, Benton county, Iowa. He drowned in a river while swimming. He was a blacksmith by trade. A ferryman at the time of his death. He married Lydia Sells in Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of Abraham and Barbara (Balmer) Sells. Lydia Sells was born in Somerset county, Pa., 1803. d. in Linn county, Iowa, 1852. George and Lydia (Sells) Myers were the parents of nine children: Joseph, Rebecca, Daniel, Conrad, Abraham, Emanuel, Barbara, Mary and Martha. These children were born in Somerset county, Pa.

(1) **Joseph Myers** b. 1825. d. abt. 1906 at Tower, Cowlitz county, Wash. He was buried there. m. Sarah Deitch b. 1835, Pa. Pars. of 4 ch., all born in Linn county, Iowa. 1. Olive Matilda Myers b. 3-29-1853. d. 6-8-1938, Vancouver, Wash. m. 7-1-1868, at Seapo, Ks. Jacob Shafer, Jr. b. 10-9-1844, Mill Hall, Union county, Pa. d. 11-18-1921, Bremerton, Wash. Pars. of 11 ch. 2. Frank Myers, dates of birth and death unknown. 3. Jennie Myers b. 1857. 4. George Myers b. 1859. Joseph Myers homesteaded the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31 Jefferson township, Republic county, Kansas in 1867. He sold this land in 1882 to Gordon Frame for \$1,300. He removed to the state of Washington where he died.

(2) **Rebecca Myers** b. 8-22-1828. d. 10-30-1915, Beaver City, Nebr. m. Hiram Delosier, 1847, Pa. Pars. of 3 ch. 1. James E. Delosier b. 4-8-1849. 2. Georgie Delosier b. 4-5-1853. 3. The dau. died in infancy. After the death of Hiram Delosier, Rebecca Myers married Elisha Whitis, a brick mason. m. 5-31-1856. He was born 1816, Ohio. d. 10-10-1864, Benton Co., Iowa. Pars. of 4 ch. born in Benton Co., Iowa. 1. Amanda F. Whitis b. 4-3-1857. d. 6-1-1934, Beaver City, Nebr. m. Harvey Taft. Pars. of 4 ch. 2. Samantha Emaline Whitis b. 5-12-1859. d. 1-27-1945, Beaver City, Nebr. She went as a missionary to India in 1897 and served nearly ten years. She was also a RN. She devoted her life to others. 3. Alfred Elmer Whitis b. 3-10-1861. d. 3-22-1942. m. They had 6 daus. 4. Dr. Uriah E. Whitis b. 1-4-1864. d. 2-6-1937. m. had 1 son. Rebecca Myers married 3rd. Samuel Ake, April 9, 1868. He was b. in April, 1830 in Akestown now Williamsburg, Huntingdon county, Pa. d. 2-19-1913, Beaver City, Nebr. Pars. of 2 ch. 1. Willie Ake born and died 1869. 2. Clara Della Ake b. 4-8-1871. m. 1-1-1890 William J. Weaver. Pars. of 3 ch.

(3) **Daniel Myers** (one of the two first settlers of Republic county, Kansas) b. 1-29-1830. d. 3-10-1907, Whitman county, Pullman, Wash. m. 6-4-1854, Matilda Bierly, in Iowa. She was b. 7-12-1830, Wood county, Ohio. d. in late April, 1870, Belleville, Ks. Pars. of 5 ch. 1. Nathan Conrad Myers b. 10-8-1856, Sullivan county, Mo. d. 1-7-1931, Pullman, Wash. m. Harriet Alice Stout 2-12-1875, Belleville, Kansas. Pars. of 7 ch. 2. Hannah

Annette Myers b. 10-17-1858, Sullivan county, Mo. Died at Norton, Ks. Married James Mittan. Pars. of 4 ch. 3. Abraham Lincoln Myers b. 9-15-1861. (He was the first white child born in Republic county, Kansas). He died in April, 1863 and is buried on his father's homestead, Sec. 1, Lincoln Township. 4. Avis Cary Myers b. 8-29-1863, Belleville, Ks. d. 1-15-1928, Bellingham, Wash. She married Henry Rice. Pars. of 11 ch. 5. Margaret Ellen Myers b. 11-17-1865, Belleville, Kansas. Died 1922 Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada. She married Jeremiah Clark. Pars. of 4 ch.: Lewis, Archie, Perry and Freda.

(4) **Conrad Myers** b. 10-15-1831. (He was the first permanent white settler of Republic county, Kansas.) d. 3-19-1905, buried in Zion Cemetery, Talmo. m. Lydia Shafer 8-22-1862 at Grasshopper Falls, Ks. She was b. 1-15-1832, Union county, Pa. d. 3-20-1917. Pars. of 5 ch. 1. George Myers b. 6-18-1863. d. 2-13-1943, Hoxie, Ks. m. Mrs. Mary L. Brown 9-20-1893. She was a widow with a son and dau. She was b. 5-21-1872. d. 12-29-1954. 2. Maida Myers b. 11-17-1864. d. 8-22-1954. m. 7-25-1883, William E. Hodgins. b. 9-23-1857, Sidney, N.Y. d. 2-28-1936. Both buried in Belleville Cemetery. Pars. of 6 ch. 3. Jacob (Jake) Myers b. 7-1-1867. d. 7-12-1933. (He died of injuries inflicted when his truck was wrecked at his own crossing by a U. P. train.) m. 9-3-1893 Carrie Elizabeth Grossner. b. 1-27-1873. d. 9-22-1943. Both buried in Zion Cemetery. Pars. of 7 ch. 4. Maggie Myers b. 4-23-1870. d. 5-18-1940 at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Canada and is buried there. m. 1st 12-25-1890, Dr. William Cartlidge. b. 6-29-1859. d. 10-13-1906. Pars. of 1 son. m. 2nd. Oscar Albert Brown 2-15-1908. b. 6-27-1877. d. 12-19-1949. Pars. of 1 son. 5. Lillie Myers b. 10-10-1874. m. 5-16-1895 Samuel C. Chapman. b. 6-19-1871. d. 3-6-1947. He is buried in the Grace Hill Cemetery south of Belleville. Pars. of 7 ch.

(5) **Abraham Myers** b. 5-4-1834. d. 2-20-1922, Colorado. He was a corporal Company G, 23rd Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Civil War. m. 5-3-1866 Permelia Fadelia Warner, Benton county, Iowa. b. 12-25-1847. d. 4-9-1917. Pars. of 7 ch. all born in Iowa. 1. Florence E. Myers b. 2-14-1868. d. 7-24-1952 Colorado Springs, Colo. m. Albert Mitchell, Belleville, Ks. Pars. of 10 ch. 2. Henry James Myers b. 1-26-1870, Iowa. d. 7-26-1871. 3. Nellie Myers b. 3-9-1872. m. Alfred Henderson. Pars. of 7 ch. 4. Clara Myers b. 10-1-1876. d. 5-23-1878. 5. Edward Myers b. 7-22-1878. d. 9-28-1952, Denver, Colo. m. Myrtle Alethia Chaffee at Colorado Springs, Colo. Pars. of 6 ch. 6. Charles Albert Myers b. 11-3-1880. d. 12-8-1886, Belleville, Ks. 7. Grace Myers b. 8-19-1883. d. 7-4-1928 Colorado Springs, Colo. m. Silas Bailey. Pars. of 3 ch.

(6) **Emanuel Myers** b. 1837. Roster of Iowa Soldiers, Civil War, Vol. 1, p. 744: Company G, 5th Infantry. "Myers, Emanuel. Age 24. Residence Shellsburgh, Benton County, nativity Pennsylvania. Mustered July 15, 1861. Taken prisoner November 25, 1863, Chattanooga, Tenn. Died in prison April 2, 1864, Andersonville, Ga. Buried in Andersonville National Cemetery, Ga. Grave 307."

(7) **Barbara E. Myers** b. 11-12-1839. d. 2-28-1929. Buried Lonelwood, Oregon. m. 4-4-1861 Benjamin Garner. Benton county, Iowa. He was a widower with four sons: John, William, Samuel and Webster Garner. Mr.

Garner was killed by a bull abt. 1880 on his farm in Furnas county, Nebraska. Benjamin and Barbara (Myers) Garner were the Pars. of 7 ch. 1. Laura Garner b. 11-30-1861, Linn Co., Iowa. 2. Joseph Warren Garner b. 10-14-1863, Paylo, Iowa. d. 7-29-1954 Chadron, Nebr. 3. Edd Garner b. 8-29-1865 Linn Co., Iowa. 4. Frank Garner b. 9-15-1867, Linn Co., Iowa. d. 5-30-1954. 5. Harry Garner b. 9-21-1869 Linn Co., Iowa. 6. Grant Garner b. 10-11-1873, Furnas county, Nebr. 7. Nellie Garner b. 10-26- 1879 Furnas county, Nebr. d. 1928, Midvale, Idaho. Barbara Myers Garner m. 2nd a Mr. Hillagoss.

(8) **Mary C. Myers** b. 6-20-1841. d. 3-18-1929 Republic county, Ks. m. 7-3-1861 Milton A. Daughhetee, Benton county, Iowa. Roster Iowa Volunteers. p. 1084. "Daughhetee, Milton A. Age 31. Residence, Vinton, nativity Illinois. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862. Mustered May 20, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 2. 1865, Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation." He was a private Company K, 40 Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He died near Taimo, Ks., Sept. 17, 1874. Pars. of 6 ch. 1. George W. Daughhetee b. 7-19-1861, Iowa. m. Annie Doctor. Pars. of 3 ch. These pars. d. and are buried in Okla. 2. Barbara Ellen Daughhetee b. 6-21-1865, Iowa. d. in Okla. m. Alonzo Powell. Pars. of 9 ch. 3. Joel Myers Daughhetee b. 12-1-1867, Kansas. Single. d. in Okla. 4. Ida Alice Daughhetee b. 1-29-1870, Kansas. m. Alex Henderson b. 1870. d. 1946. Pars. of 12 ch. 5. John W. Daughhetee b. 9-19-1872, Ks. d. in Okla. m. Anna Wiler. Pars. of 8 ch. 6. Lydia Maud Daughhetee b. March, 1873 d. 11-9-1874.

(9) **Martha Jane Myers** b. 3-12-1847. d. 12-1-1899 (She was killed at the Conrad Myers railroad crossing south of Belleville, Kansas, when her buggy was struck by a U. P. train.) m. 3-1-1867 Phillip Shenaman. b. 10-30-1834. d. 4-21-1894. Both buried in Zion Cemetery. Pars. of 9 ch. 1. George Elmer Shenaman b. 1-11-1867, Ill. d. 4-14-1951, Cuba, Ks. 2. Lydia May Shenaman b. 9-20-1870, Ill. m. 2-2-1892 John D. Kuhn. Pars. of 7 ch. 3. John Henry b. 2-2-1873 Canton, Ill. d. 5-2-1954 Burlington, Colo. 4. Jessie Herbert Shenaman b. 1-13-1876, Taimo. Ks. d. 7-22-1876. 5. William Homer Shenaman b. 7-7-1877, Taimo. 6. Bertie Edwin Shenaman b. 1-25-1880, Taimo. m. Myrtle Bergstrom. Pars. of 6 ch. 7. and 8. were twins; Edith Barbara Shenaman b. 3-19-1883. d. 8-8-1883. Edna Maud Shenaman b. 3-19-1883, Taimo. m. 12-23-1901 James Henry Davis. Pars. of 5 sons. 9. Alvin Joel Shenaman b. 2-5-1888, Taimo. m. 12-6-1916 Florence Rodgers. Pars. of 2 ch.

CORY

David Cory and his wife, Rhoda E. Spencer (Ambler) Cory and their five children left Truxton, N.Y. May 1, 1843. They lived in the town of Marengo, McHenry county, Illinois for 12 years. During their stay in Illinois, Eliza Ann Cory married David Gage; and after 1850 Mary M. Cory was no longer mentioned with the family. In 1856 the Cory family was in Westfield township, Fayette county, Iowa. John W. Cory came to Republic county, Kansas in 1861 and was soon followed by his parents.

David Cory was b. 3-4-1807 Cortland county, N.Y. d. 1-27-1893, Talmo. m. 1831 Rhoda E. Spencer Ambler b. 1801, N.Y. d. 9-16-1897. Both are buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery on the David Cory homestead SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 18 Jefferson Township. He deeded this acre of land to the Pleasant Hill Burial Association March 24, 1881. David Cory had two brothers, Eden and Wanton Cory. It is unknown where they located when they came to America, or if they left New York state. A niece of David Cory (possibly a dau. of one of these brothers)—Mrs. Hiram (Matilda) Jackson came to Republic county. The Jacksons homesteaded the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 19, Jefferson Twp. joining on the south the homestead of James E. and Annette Cory Van Natta. Hiram Jackson was b. 1818, N.Y. His wife, Matilda Jackson, b. 1830, N.Y. A child lived with them, sometimes known as Inez DeWolf or Inez Jackson. She was born 1859, Illinois.

Albert Ambler was a son of Mrs. David Cory by a previous marriage. He was b. 10-27-1823, N.Y. d. 6-23-1882, Concordia, Ks. Buried in Sibley Cemetery, Cloud county, Ks. (Read newspaper items of Albert Ambler's death in this history).

David and Rhoda E. Cory were the parents of 5 children.

(1) **Eliza Ann Cory** b. 1832 N.Y. m. 1848 David Gage. They lived in Michigan. Pars. of several ch.

(2) **Ezra Spencer Cory** b. 1835 N.Y. d. 3-10-1863, Springfield, Mo. He is buried there. He was a private Company C, 2nd Kansas Cavalry, Civil War. He served in Missouri and Arkansas. m. 1856 Mary Shafer, Fayette county, Iowa. b. 5-6-1841, Union county, Pa. d. 7-12-1915, Grantville, Ks. Pars. of 2 ch. These children died in infancy. The last died in 1862 and is buried in Sibley Cemetery.

(3) **Mary M. Cory** b. 1836 N.Y. Her name appears on the (U.S. 1850) census, the Town of Marengo, McHenry county, Illinois. p. 334 A, lines 11-17. Could find nothing more. Probably died.

(4) **Sabina Annette Cory** b. 1838 N.Y. m. March, 1856 James E. Van Natta, Fayette Co., Iowa. b. 1825 Montgomery Co., N.Y. Pars. of 3 ch. 1. Della Van Natta b. 1857. Iowa. m. William Kent. Pars. of 1 dau. Gay, who m. Harry Personett. 2. James Wellington Van Natta b. 1863, Kansas. 3. John A. Van Natta b. 1876, Kansas. James E. and Annette Van Natta died and are buried in Oklahoma.

(5) **John Wesley Cory** b. 2-11-1840, Cortland county, N.Y. d. 3-22-1920, Concordia, Ks. m. 5-2-1861, Brush Creek, Iowa, Drusilla O. Harrington b. 12-11-1842 N.Y. d. 6-8-1916. Both buried in Zion Cemetery. Pars. of 10 ch.: 1. **Lucious Fremont Cory** b. 6-2-1862, Clay Center, Ks. d. 9-10-1946. m. 2-28-1884 Mary Bradley b (?). d. 3-4-1948. Both buried at Burbank, Calif. Pars. of 4 ch. 2. **Ida May Cory** b. 1-29-1864. d. 7-20-1939. m. 5-2-1885 Ethan Allen Decatur Parker. b. 11-26-1850. d. 11-2-1925. Both buried in Zion Cemetery. Pars. of 2 ch. Mr. Parker was a U.S. Government surveyor, a widower with 2 children, Clyde and Lora. He met his 2nd w. while working on the UPRR spur from Belleville to Junction City. Miss Cory was a school teacher at this time. He was once County Engineer for Republic county. 3. **Adeline Inez Cory** b. 12-14-1865. d. 10-2-1927. m. Isaac Leonard Feasel d. 10-13-1932. Both buried at Wallace, Nebr. Pars. of 3 sons. The 2nd s. Roy was b. 4-20-1889. d. 11-17-1899. He died of typhoid fever, and is buried in Zion Cemetery beside his grandfather, Billingsley Feasel. 4. **Eddy Alson (E. A.) Cory** b. 12-13-1867. d. 12-13-1952. m. 11-15-1891 Lena Maud Lowell. b. 5-11-1871. d. 12-4-1953. Pars. of 2 sons. E. A. Cory was a farmer; also a banker at Talmo and Concordia, and for several years was treasurer of the Republic County Mutual Insurance Company at Belleville. Their final resting place is Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Concordia, Kansas. 5. **Ulysses S. Grant Cory** b. 2-7-1870. d. 9-23-1934. m. 2-11-1891 Carrie Matilda Engstrom. b. 10-28-1872. d. 1-10-1949. She was the telephone operator at Talmo for 45 years. Grant Cory was killed in front of his house at Talmo when he was struck by a car. Both are buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Grant Township. Pars. of 6 ch. 6. **John Ory Cory** b. 6-9-1872. d. 10-14-1944. m. 2-15-1893 Nellie Stewart. Pars. of 2 ch. 7. **David Wanton Cory** b. 3-30-1874. d. 3-10-1950. m. 12-27-1909 Hattie Jewell. No children. Both buried in Lake Cemetery. 8. **Hugh Charles Henry (H. C.) Cory** b. 2-2-1876. d. 12-12-1929. m. 1st 12-25-1901 Grace Idona Passmore b. 1-8-1881. d. 9-8-1904. She is buried in Zion Cemetery. H. C. Cory m. 2nd Ada G. Cousins b. 10-17-1878. d. 1-2-1953. Both buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. Pars. of 2 daus. 9. **Nellie Drusilla Cory** b. 9-1-1879. d. 12-20-1881. Buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Jefferson township on the homestead of her grandfather, David Cory. 10. **Robert Ingersoll Cory** b. 3-9-1882. m. 1-26-1916 Myrtle Mae Long. b. 5-14-1895. d. 4-19-1958. She is buried in Zion Cemetery. Pars. of 4 ch.

TUTHILL

James Greenlee Tuthill was the son of James Tuthill and Elizabeth Greenlee. They were wed 1805 in Pennsylvania. Their son, James Greenlee Tuthill (they had other children), was born in Paint township, Ross county, Ohio in 1813. He died 1891, Wayne Kansas. He wed first, 1839 in Ohio, Mahala Rockhold born 1820. Their children were: **Euphrates Tuthill** b. 1841, Ohio. **Maria Margaret Tuthill** b. 1843, Ohio. m. James Tate. She was one of the first school teachers in Republic county, Kansas. **Mary Matilda Tuthill** b. 2-11-1846, Iowa. d. 9-4-1929, Wayne, Ks. m. 5-11-1864, Cyrus Munson Way b. 1832, Ohio. d. 1916, Wayne, Ks. Their children were: (1) Martha Jane Way m. Romanzo Thompson. Pars. of 8 ch. (2) Arminta Florence Way m. Charles William Gettys. Pars. of 8 ch. (3) Marion Way m. Etta Belle Lowell, she was a sister of Mrs. E. A. Cory. Pars. of 2 ch. (4) Fanny Way m. James Albert Brunson. Pars. of 12 ch. (5) Clesta Way m. George Francis Lilly. Pars. of 2 ch. (6) Mary Way m. Albert Kelley. Pars. of 2 ch. (7) Wealtha Way m. George Milton Hood. Pars. of 7 ch. **Medora Augusta Tuthill** b. 1848, Iowa. d. 1917, Wayne, Ks. m. Dec. 1864, Seapo, Ks. Sylvester Sidney Way b. 1838. d. 1871 Wayne, Ks. His was the first burial in Union Cemetery, Grant Twp., Rep. Co., Ks. Their children were: (1) Eunice F. Way. (2) Elmer E. Way. **Melissa F. Tuthill** b. 4-15-1851, Iowa. d. 4-22-1888, Wayne, Ks. m. Charles A. Campbell b. 3-3-1844, Illinois. d. 1-17-1915, Wayne, Ks. He was a private, Company F, 99th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Civil War. Had 8 ch'n: Mahala, Alvin, Grant, Arthur, John, Edith, Effie and Ernest. **Arminta Jane Tuthill** b. 1854, Iowa. Died at Grants Pass, Oregon. m. John Macfarlane.

James Greenlee Tuthill was a resident of Polk county, Iowa for 12 years. He lived on a farm, which is now the present townsite of Des Moines. His wife died shortly after the birth of her last child, a son, who died. They are buried in the same grave that is marked by a tombstone standing by a highway at Des Moines.

James Greenlee Tuthill m. 2nd in 1857, Amanda H. Stobaugh Henigar b. 1833, Tennessee. She was a daughter of Magdalena Stobaugh, who was born in Virginia. Mrs. Stobaugh came to Kansas with the Tuthills and was well known along Salt Creek.

The Tuthills moved from Iowa in 1858 to Henry county, Missouri. They came to Grant Twp. Rep. Co., Ks., June 10, 1862. The children of James G. and Amanda Tuthill were: **James A. Tuthill** b. 1858, Missouri. **Amanda Elizabeth Tuthill** b. 1859, Missouri. d. Buried at Fairbury, Nebr. m. William Gamble. **John Tuthill b. 1862, Missouri.** d. 1913, Kansas. Buried in Union Cemetery, Wayne, Kansas, beside his parents. **Frank Tuthill** b 1869, Kansas. d. Grants Pass, Oregon.

In 1866, James G. Tuthill manufactured and sold salt from the Salt Marsh, often referred to as, "Tuthill Marsh." The first post office was established at Seapo or Salt Marsh in 1868 and Mr. Tuthill was appointed the first postmaster in the county. He was also the first County Treasurer of Republic county, Kansas in 1868. He was the first school board treasurer of District 27, Seapo, when it was organized March 30, 1871. He was president of the Seapo Town Company in 1874.

WAY

ELIDA WAY was born in N.Y. state. His wife, Amy Lewis, was born in Berlin Twp., Delaware county, Ohio. They were the parents of 10 ch. These four sons came to Republic co., Kansas. **ALEXANDER WESLEY WAY**, **CYRUS MUNSON WAY**, **SYLVESTER SIDNEY WAY** and **PHILO PHILANDER WAY**. Cyrus Munson Way and Sylvester Sidney Way married daughters of James G. Tuthill and their families are listed in the Tuthill genealogy. **Alexander Wesley Way** b. 5-8-1830. d. 1-14-1908 Wayne, Ks. m. 1st. Calistic Skeels 3-4-1852. m 2nd. 4-23-1863 Weltha Ann Young b. 7-20-1839. d. 2-15-1881. Their children: (1) Luella Adeline Way b. 11-13-1864, Mercer Co., Ohio. d. 9-12-1950 buried Union Cemetery, Wayne. m. 4-7-1886 William Thomas Lash. Pars. of 2 ch. (2) Eunice Matilda Way b. 12-15-1867 m. Camille Duclos, 1 s. Frank Duclos. (3) Arrena Amanda Way b. 10-19-1869 m. Clemence Neal Lash. (4) Austin Edgar Way b. 8-6-1872 m. Josephine Kormele. (5) Watson Munson Way b. 8-11-1874 m. Addie Myrtle Acheson. (6) Bertha Blanche Way b. 5-13-1876. (7) Burwell Merton Way b. 8-12-1878. Alexander Wesley Way m. 3rd. Melissa A. Cox b. 3-30-1845, Ohio. d. 11-22-1927, buried Union Cem., Wayne. She was a niece of Thomas Bradford (T. B.) Hazen. **Philo Philander Way** b. 1840. d. 1919, Kansas City, Mo. He was a private, Co E, 89th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Civil War. He m. Mary Ann Kunkel b. 1845. d. 1913. Both buried in Union Cem., Wayne, Ks. Their children: (1) Dr. Franklin Elida Way b. 9-1-1867. d. 6-18-1936. m. Rachel Jane Muxlow. (2) Amy Caroline Way b. 2-25-1869. d. 6-5-1884. (3) Minnie Gertrude Way b. 1-13-1871. d. 12-26-1871. (4) Sylvia Aluta Way b. 10-5-1872. d. 2-25-1955. m. 9-22-1894 Robert William Acheson. Had 3 ch. m. 2nd 8-23-1916 Leon Victor Day. had 1 s. (5) and (5) Twins: Walton D. Way b. 7-29-1876. d. same day. Noah Philo Way b. 7-29-1876. d. 1-9-1927. m. 2-25-1900 Linda May Horner. (6) Omer T. Way b. 1-8-1880. Lived 4 days. (7) Wealthy K. Way b. 3-19-1881. Lived 8 days. (8) Dalton Levi Way b. 9-9-1886. m. 4-21-1911, Lillian Eldora Hovey.

SHAFER

JACOB SHAFER b. 8-13-1801 Pa. d. 8-23-1877 Rep. Co., Ks. m. 6-1-1825 Phila., Pa. Rachel Houswaut b. 4-10-1804. Pa. d. 2-18-1880, Superior, Nebr. Both buried Zion Cem., Tälmo, Ks. They were the Pars. of 10 ch'n.: (1) **Sarah Shafer** b. 5-6-1827. d. 5-25-1912. m. 3-12-1843 Jacob Earon b. 10-31-1815. d. 4-28-1901. Pars. of 4 ch. born in Union Co., Pa. (2) **David Shaffer** b. 12-30-1829, Pa. d. 12-8-1913, Fayette Co., Iowa. m. 5-16-1851, Jonesboro, Ind., Jane E. Pemberton b. 7-11-1830, Ohio. d. 8-14-1890, Iowa. Pars. of 7 ch. (3) **Lydia Shafer** b. 1-15-1832, Union Co., Pa.. d. 3-20-1917, Rep. Co., Ks. m. 8-22-1862, Jefferson Co., Ks., Conrad Myers b. 10-15-1831 Somerset Co., Pa. d. 3-19-1905, Tälmo, Ks. Pars. of 5 ch. (4) **Caroline Shafer** b. 3-19-1834, Pa. d. Abt. 1877, Nemaha Co., Ks. m. 11-13-1851 Benton Co., Ind., Isaac Brown b. 1827 Ohio. d. 5-19-1884, Nemaha Co., Ks. He was a Pvt. Co B, 11 Reg. Kansas Cavalry, Civil War. Both buried in the old part of America City Cemetery. This is a joint cemetery of Nemaha, Jackson and Pottawatomie counties. Pars. of 8 ch. (5) **Edward Shaffer** b. 8-6-1837, Union Co., Pa. d. 5-26-1875, Pa. Pvt. Co. E, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Civil War. m. 11-8-1860, Pa. Sarah E. Eisenhower b. 5-18-1843, Pa. d. 12-16-1912, Pa. Pars. of 3 ch. (6) **Henrietta (Hetty) Shaffer** b. 2-20-1839, Union Co., Pa. She died in the state of Missouri in the late 50s. Presumed drowned. (7) **Mary Shaffer** b. 5-6-1941, Union Co., Pa. d. 7-12-1915, Grantville, Ks. m. 1st 1956, Fayette Co., Iowa, Ezra Spencer Cory b. 1835 Cortland Co., N.Y. Served in Civil War (note Cory genealogy). d. 3-10-1863, Springfield, Mo. Pars. of 2 ch. She m. 2nd 8-28-1864, George Horning b. 5-2-1834, Germany. d. 8-28-1916, Ks. Pars. of 6 ch. (8) **Jacob Shafer, Jr.** b. 10-9-1844, Pa. d. 11-18-1921, Wash. m. 7-1-1868, Seapo, Ks., Olive Matilda Myers b. 3-29-1853, Linn Co., Iowa. d. 6-8-1938, Wash. Pars. of 11 ch. (Jacob Shafer, Jr. was a Republic Co., Kansas first settler. This family is also listed in the Myers genealogy). (9) **William Shafer** b. 3-4-1847, Indiana. d. 9-1-1875, Rep. Co., Ks. m. 4-17-1871, at Seapo, Kansas. Mary Ellen Bodine, dau. of John and Phoebe O'Ragan Bodine, b. 8-31-1849, Louisville, Ky. d. 11-30-1929, Los Angeles, Calif. Their children were: (1) Rachel Annie Shafer b. 1-21-1872, Seapo, Ks. d. 3-4-1880, Cowlitz Co., Wash. (2) Sarah Alice Shafer b. 4-5-1874, Seapo, Ks. m. 9-24-1892 (her cousin) Reuben James Shafer. b. 8-13-1873, Seapo, Kansas. d. 8-3-1930, Calif. Pars. of 9 ch. Mary Ellen Bodine Shafer m. 2nd. 1-27-1876 Jessie Charles Beck. b. 4-9-1839, Crawford Co., Ohio, son of Jacob Beck. d. 3-13-1916, Pomona, Calif. He served as a Corp. Company B, 88 Regiment Ohio Volunteers for 3 mo. Later he was a private of Co. F, 129 Ind. Infy. Vols. He was made a sergeant before he was mustered out June 9, 1865. They were the pars. of 4. ch. (10) **George Shafer** b. 9-8-1850, Indiana. d. 2-27-1916 Calif. m. 11-4-1872, Rep. Co., Ks., Elizabeth E. Page. b. 3-8-1855, Wisconsin. d. 1-7-1897, Calif. Pars. of 5 ch.

SHULL

GABRIEL CHARLES SCHULL SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, Belleville township. This quarter section has had an interesting history. The first pioneers of the country were buried here before they were removed to the Daniel Myers homestead Section 1 Lincoln township one-half mile south of the first location.

This land was first settled on by David Lamb Shull or Schull and his wife Alice from New Windsor, Illinois, date unknown. Then his father, Gabriel C. Shull bought the farm in 1873. Across the line in Jefferson township SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31, resided George W. Wilcox. He apparently (although it is not shown on the land records) thought that the east 10 acres of the Shull homestead belonged to him, and this was the land on which the graveyard was located and three Wilcox children had been buried along with the others. When Mr. Shull bought the land from his son, he quite naturally wanted the entire quarter section. So whether he had it surveyed or not, at least he paid G. W. Wilcox \$100.00 for the ten acres with the understanding that the graves be moved elsewhere.

The Shull family were industrious people. Mrs. Shull had brought flowering shrubs from her eastern home and set them in the door yard. Her lilac bushes, flowering currents and yellow roses are still there to this day. David Shull had constructed a stone cabin with a fire place in the west end. His father built on some more rooms on the south and built a good horse barn, a few steps to the west of the old burial ground. This barn is still in use, possibly the oldest barn in the country.

The Shulls had brought osage hedge sprouts or else started them from hedge apples, because he soon had hedges around his entire farm, as well as the fields divided and fenced with hedges. He set out long rows of cotton wood trees, beside two apple orchards.

Both Salt and Riley Creek cross the farm and join a half mile below and then becomes Salt Creek. There is a great deal of timber on the place, and waste land. At one time the Union Pacific RR run the full length of the place. What farm land there is produces highly, as it is creek bottom. The woods are full of game. Only two men have ever owned this farm: Gabriel C. Shull and Dr. Wm. N. Hodgins. It is still Hodgins Estate property.

GABRIEL CHARLES SHULL b. 6-14-1809, Ky. d. 3-8-1882, Belleville, Ks. m. 1st Mary Mendenhall born in South Carolina. d. 1855, Illinois. Pars. of 9 ch. all born in Illinois. (1) Rachel Minerva Shull b. Sept., 1837. Died in infancy. (2) James Madison Shull b. 10-8-1838. (3) John Hockett Shull b. 9-14-1840. (4) William Columbus Shull b. 5-13-1842. Served 3 years in the Civil War. Sergt. Co K, 112th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He lived in Big Bend township, Republic county, Kansas. P. 139 History of Republic

County, Kansas relates that "W. C. Shull was awarded the contract to build an asylum (poor house) for \$852, he being the lowest bidder." (5) Susan Catherine Shull b. 9-18-1843. m. A. J. Wilbur at North Henderson, Ill. Pars. of several ch. They moved to Kansas in 1878. (6) David Lamb Shull b. 1-17-1845. His wife's name was Alice. They were the first Shulls in Republic county. (7) Mary Frances Shull b. 4-13-1846. She was the wife of John Williams. They homesteaded east of Cuba, Kansas. The Hawk Cemetery is presumed to be located on this homestead. The elder Williams' and some of their 10 children are buried there. (8) Anna Elvina Shull b. 4-29-1850. d. 1-16-1919. m. in Mercer Co., Ill. William G., Dallas b. May, 1840, Pa. d. 3-31-1921. Both buried in Belleville Cemetery. They came to Republic county, Kansas in the Spring of 1876. Mr. Dallas was a marble cutter by trade. Pars. of 9 ch.: 1. Mary. 2. Duncan. 3. Alley. 4. John. 5. Eugene. These all died in infancy. 6. Charles mar. had ch. was a carpenter. 7. Sarah Dallas m. George Nutter. Live in Montana. Several ch. 8. Margaret Dallas m. Alex E. Davis. Pars. of 4 ch. She was a rural school teacher until her marriage. Librarian of the Belleville Public Library 16 years. Retired in 1958. 9. Ruth Dallas m. Elmer E. Funk. (9) Nancy Ellen Shull b. 6-17-1852. m. Frank Smith. Pars. of 4 ch. She was a widow when she came west. She lived in Belleville.

Gabriel Charles Shull m. 2nd Barbara Ann (Stir) Vanzant b. 1822, Pa. d. 1-18-1880 Grant Township. (Newspaper story in death section.) She was the widow of William Vanzant born in Holland. Wm. and Barbara Ann Vanzant were the parents of 5 ch.: John, Henry, Worth, Mary Jane and one other son. Mary Jane Vanzant came with her mother and step-father to Kansas. She was b. 12-27-1853, Dallas City, Ill. d. 6-25-1931. m. 1st John Jeardoe. Pars. of 1 s., Charles E. Jeardoe. She m. 2nd James S. Price b. 1826. d. 3-13-1903. Pars. of 3 ch.

Gabriel C. and Barbara Shull were the parents of 2 sons: (1) Charles Edward Shull b. 1-28-1859, Ill. m. Addie Bowersox. Pars. of several children. He was a country preacher. (2) Barton Leonard Shull b. 12-23-1861, Ill. d. 1-11-1937. m. Rosa M. Wilcox. (Listed in Wilcox genealogy.) Barton L. (Bart) Shull was a fine violinist; also a farmer and carpenter.

WILCOX

WILCOX, George W. was born in Warren county, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1832. His family moved to Ohio when he was 8. They moved to Illinois, staying 5 years. They moved to Mahaska county, Iowa and stayed there until 1863. They moved to Clyde, Kansas and remained 2 years. They lived at Lake Sibly 1 year. He homesteaded SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31 Jefferson township in 1867.

—Andres-Cutler History of the State of Kansas, Published 1883. p. 1047

Mr. Wilcox had 2 sisters, Delia Wilcox Council and Miranda Wilcox and 4 brothers: Chester Wilcox, Hubbard Wilcox, Matthew Wilcox and Ephraim (Buck) Wilcox. These last two lived near Concordia. Matthew Wilcox was known for his fine horses.

The Wilcoxes possibly built the first frame house along Salt Creek. It was built in the early 70s. A comfortable story and a half six room dwelling. Three rooms below, three bedrooms above and a cellar under the kitchen. Their parlor was the admiration of all who viewed it, as it had a varnished ceiling with a painted design in the center from which was suspended a hanging lamp. Besides the usual cottage organ and hard sofa, they had a beautiful spray of peacock feathers anchored over a picture on the north wall. Mrs. George Wilcox had an accordion on which she made lovely music. The daughter Edith was a talented musician.

George Wilcox was a breeder of good horses and sold many of them.

The neighborhood regretted when they sold their farm in 1902 and moved to a larger farm south west of Belleville. Mrs. Wilcox died of a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 69, only 2 years after leaving her old home. George Wilcox lived until he was 90.

WILCOX GENEALOGY

WILCOX, GEORGE W. b. 2-22-1832, Warren Co., N.Y. d. 3-27-1922, Belleville, Kansas. m. Mary Maria Bradford, 1861, Marshall county, Iowa. b. 1-29-1833. Ohio. d. 7-7-1904, Belleville. Pars. of 8 ch. all born in Kansas.
(1) **Emma Cordelia Wilcox** b. 12-8-1865. d. 1934. m. 8-5-1883, John Bowersox (a bro. of Addie Bowersox, wife of Charles Edward Shull) b. 9-4-1861. d. 3-26-1926. Pars. of 5 ch. (2) **William O. Wilcox** b. 6-29-1867. d. 12-29-1903, Kansas City, Mo. in an accident. m. Grace McKie. (3) **Rosa M. Wilcox** (twin sister of William O. Wilcox) b. 6-29-1867. d. 3-16-1945. m. 4-8-1883, Barton L. Shull. Pars. of 12 ch. (4) **Amy L. Wilcox** b. 1-29-1870. d. 11-20-1951. m. 2-4-1898, William P. Engstrom (he was a bro. of Mrs.

Grant Cory). Pars. of 2 ch. (5) **Edith M. Wilcox** b. 1877. m. 1907 Frank M. Stainbrook. Note: George W. and Mary M. Wilcox had 3 other children, a son and 2 daus. who died in infancy and are buried in the cemetery on the Daniel Myers homestead.

NOTE: The George W. Wilcox homestead was purchased in 1902 by William I. Spencer. He also bought the quarter section adjoining it on the north, once the homestead of Joseph Myers. In 1919, Mr. Spencer sold this half-section to A. P. (Pete) Goppert, and it still is Goppert estate property.

SMOCK, John H. b. 1837, Ky. d. 1912, Grant Twp. His wife, Sybil C. Smock, b. 1855, Wis. d. 1882. (The South acre of the Zion Cemetery is a corner of the J. H. Smock homestead.) Pars. of 5 ch. (1) Mary L. Smock b. 1871. d. 1874. (2) James E. Smock b. 1873. d. 1874. (3) Charlotte E. Smock b. 1875. (4) Charles Smock b. 1876. (5) Jennie B. Smock b. 1879.

SMOCK, William L. b. 1845, Ky. Pvt. Co. E, 59 Indiana Vol. Inf. His wife, Phebe A. Smock b. 1856, Ill. Pars. of 2 sons. (1) Claude Smock b. 1878, Kans. (2) Harry Smock b. 1880, Kans.

VAN NATTA, Nelson T. b. 10-6-1833, N.Y. d. 1918, Belleville. m. 1858, Catherine Ann Smith b. 1839, N.Y. d. 1919. Pars. of 5 ch.: (1) Maggie Van Natta m. R. B. Ward. (2) Viola Van Natta b. 7-1-1869. d. 10-4-1901. m. Wm. Anderson. (3) Henry Harvey Van Natta b. 1867. Probate Judge of Republic County, Kansas almost 40 years. (4) Mable Van Natta b. 9-29-1878. d. aged 26 days. (5) George N. Van Natta b. 5-30-1884. d. 2-12-1946. Note: N. T. Van Natta was a brother of James E. Van Natta and Julia M. Van Natta (Mrs. Samuel T. Rider). Catherine Ann Smith, wife of N. T. Van Natta, was a sister of Elizabeth Smith (Mrs. Edgar McKie) and Etta Smith (Mrs. John Dwelly).

WEST, Richard P. (R. P.) b. 1831, Ind. Homesteaded NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18 Jefferson Twp. He was a widely known circuit riding preacher of frontier day in Republic and surrounding counties. He also gave an acre of his homestead to the Pleasant Hill Cemetery. His wife, Margaret A. West b. May 15, 1832. Pars. of 1 dau. Minnie b. 1877, Kans. Died in infancy.

WHAN, Samuel b. 1843, Ill. d. 7-22-1889, Talmo. His wife, Emma H. Whan, b. 1849, Sweden. Pars. of 5 ch. (1) Alonzo Whan b. 1869, Ill. He was a merchant in Talmo many years. m. a dau. of James R. Clark. Both died in the state of Washington. (2) Edith Whan b. 1870. Ill. (3) Alice Whan b. 1872, Ill. (4) William S. Whan b. 7-27-1874, Talmo. d. 11-14-1949. (5) Bertie Whan b. 8-18-1882. d. 11-1-1892. Samuel, William and Bertie Whan buried in Zion Cemetery.

CLARK, James R. b. 1834, Ohio. His wife, Phebe Clark b. 1835, Ohio. Pars. of 4 ch. (1) Nettie Clark b. 1860, Ohio. Taught school all of her

adult life; several terms in Dist. No. 1, Prairie Grove. (2) Sherman Clark b. 1866, Ohio. (3) Viola Clark b. 1869, Ohio. (4) Bertha Clark b. 1873, Ill. Norman Clark, the father of James R. Clark, made his home with them. He was b. 1810, Conn. They bought the Capt. Isaac M. Schooley homestead Sec. 7, Grant Twp.

DWELLY, John S. b. 1849, N.Y. m. Etta Smith (a sister of Mrs. Edgar McKie and Mrs. N. T. Van Natta) b. 1848. N.Y. Pars. of 1 son, Charles b. 1876. m. a dau. of Charles and Addie Shull. Homesteaded in Sec. 6 Grant Twp.

FEASEL, Billingsley B. b. 1821, Ohio. Pvt. Co I, 78 Ohio Inf. d. 9-30-1900, Concordia, Ks. m. 6-21-1850, at Lancaster, Ohio, Martha J. Morland (a sister of Daniel Morland) b. 1829, N.Y. Pars. of 6 ch. (1) Isaac Leonard Feasel m. Adeline Inez Cory (Read Cory genealogy for dates). (2) Flora Orlena Feasel m. C. H. Bruncilius. (3) Serena Feasel m. Mr. Brown. (4) Jennie L. Feasel b. 1864. d. 1894. She was drowned in a well on the Creighton farm. m. 3-1-1882, Thomas Creighton. b. 1856. d. 1933. Pars. of 2 ch. (5) Sherman Feasel. (6) Grant Feasel.

HAZEN, Thomas Bradford (T. B.) b. 1826, Ohio. d. 1906. His wife. Mary Ann Hazen b. 1829, N.Y. d. 1904, Wayne, Ks. Both buried in Union Cemetery. Mr. Hazen was a merchant. He also owned the Seapo grist mill. (Read story about Seapo Mill.) They were the parents of 2 ch. (1) Delos S. Hazen b. 1853, Ohio. d. 1940, Grant twp. m. 7-22-1888, Laura Asenith Oxley b. 6-6-1863, Iowa. d. 8-2-1949. Pars. of 4 ch. (2) Alice Bertie Hazen b. 6-23-1861, Ohio. d. 6-11-1929. m. Charles E. Culver b. 12-13-1859. d. 4-12-1910, Wayne, Ks. Pars. of 6 ch.

ISAACS, John G. b. 1843, Ky. His wife, Susannah b. 1854, Ind. Pars. of 5 ch. all born in Kansas. (1) C. L. Isaacs b. 1870. (2) Lee Isaacs b. 1871. (3) Lena Isaacs b. 1872. (4) Ala Mae Isaacs b. 1873. (5) James Isaacs b. 1875. John G. Isaacs homesteaded the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19 Grant Twp. 2 of the Isaac children are buried on the Daniel Myers homestead in Lincoln Twp. in the Myers Cemetery.

ISAACS, James C. b. 12-23-1842, Ky. Pvt. Co. I, 10th Kentucky Vol. Inf. d. 1-30-1909, Grant Twp. m. Mrs. Maggie Gray. Pars. of 6 ch. (1) Alonzo Isaacs b. 2-1-1892. d. 4-10-1944. (2) James William Isaacs b. 1-26-1897. d. 9-26-1958, Topeka. (3) Etta Isaacs m. Roscoe Mauk. (4) Edna Isaacs Slocum. (5) Edith Isaacs Reed. (6) Inez Isaacs George.

JEARDOE, Franklin b. 1806. d. 11-4-1874. m. Eliza Jane Brant b. 8-15-1821, Ky. d. 11-24-1901, Lincoln twp. They came to Kansas from Wisconsin in 1869. Pars of 8 ch. Was unable to get names of all children. (1) Edward E. Jeardoe m. Mary J. Willey. (2) Franklin Jeardoe, Jr. (3) John Jeardoe m. Mary Jane Vanzant. (4) Chas. A. Jeardoe. Franklin Jeardoe, Sr. was killed when his team run away on his way home from Belleville. He was thrown from the wagon. He had homesteaded E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12 Lincoln twp. Some of his sons also homesteaded in Salt Creek Valley. At the time of his death, Franklin Jeardoe was Clerk of School Dist. No. 1.

LITTLE, Susanna b. 1824, Ohio. She was the first widow to homestead in Salt Creek Valley. She had 2 sons. Charles (Chet) Little b. 1859. William M. Little b. 1856, Ill. She homesteaded the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, Jefferson twp. On July 18, 1882, she married John W. Davis. Sept. 14, 1882. she sold her homestead to Andrew S. Orr.

MCKIE, Edgar b. 1838, N.Y. m. Elizabeth Smith (she was a sister of Mrs. N. T. Van Natta and Mrs. John S. Dwelly) b. 1844 N.Y. Pars. of 7 ch. (1) Grace McKie b. 1864, N.Y. m. William O. Wilcox. (2) Samuel McKie b. 1866, N.Y. (3) Thomas McKie b. 1868, N.Y. (4) Larkin McKie b. 1871, Mo. (5) Babe McKie b. 1874, Kansas. (6) Harry McKie b. 1876, Kans. (7) Louis McKie b. 1879, Kans. Edgar McKie homesteaded the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 29 Grant Twp. He is buried in Union Cemetery. His wife, Elizabeth McKie is buried at Jewell, Kansas.

MORLAND, Daniel b. 1833, N.Y. Pvt. Co. C, 17th Regt. Kansas Inf. (he was a brother of Mrs. Billingsley Feasel). His wife Anne Morland b. 1844, Ind. Pars. of 2 ch. Elizabeth (Lizzie) Morland b. 1862, Missouri. m. Benjamin T. Bashford 9-14-1882. Pars. of 1 dau. Nellie Bashford Hart. (2) Frank Morland b. 1865, Missouri. m. Minnie Rider. Pars. of several ch. Daniel Morland's homestead joined that of Conrad Myers on the east.

RIDER, Samuel T. b. 1838 N.Y. Pvt. Co. D, 115 New York Vol. Inf. m. Julia M. Van Natta (a sister of N. T. and James E. Van Natta) b. 1842. N.Y. Pars. of 6 ch. (1) Henry J. Rider b. 1863, N.Y. (2) Cora May Rider b. 1867, N.Y. m. Albert Melton. (3) Minnie Rider b. 1869, N.Y. m. Frank Morland. (4) Hattie Rider b. 1872, Kans. (5) Emma E. Rider b. 1875, Kans. (6) Laura E. Rider b. 1878, Kans. Samuel Rider homesteaded the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, Belleville Twp.

SCHOOLEY, Isaac M., Captain Company C, 17th Regiment Kansas State Militia, 1864. His wife was Elizabeth A. Schooley. He homesteaded the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7 Grant Twp. He was instrumental in organizing the Independent Salt Creek Militia to repel Indian invasions. The first school in Republic county was taught in his cabin in 1867. Mr. Schooley apparently desired to remain incognito. We were unable to find his name on a census record. He received no pension from any war.

LOG CABIN DAYS ALONG SALT CREEK



ZION CEMETERY

Zion Cemetery

These are the entrance gates to Zion Cemetery south of Talmo. Many of the first settlers of Salt Creek valley are buried here.

Zion Cemetery was organized Nov. 22, 1882. The acre of land in the NW corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30 Grant Township was contributed for this burial ground by J. H. Smock from his home-stead. It was first known as the Smock Cemetery.

Epilogue

Stilled forever are the Indian war cries and drum beats along Salt Creek—the braves with their picturesque trappings; ponies dragging “travois” of tents or dead; the squaws with papooses strapped to their backs, the quaking settlers loading their families into wagons, lashing their horses to top speed and making for the closest forts.

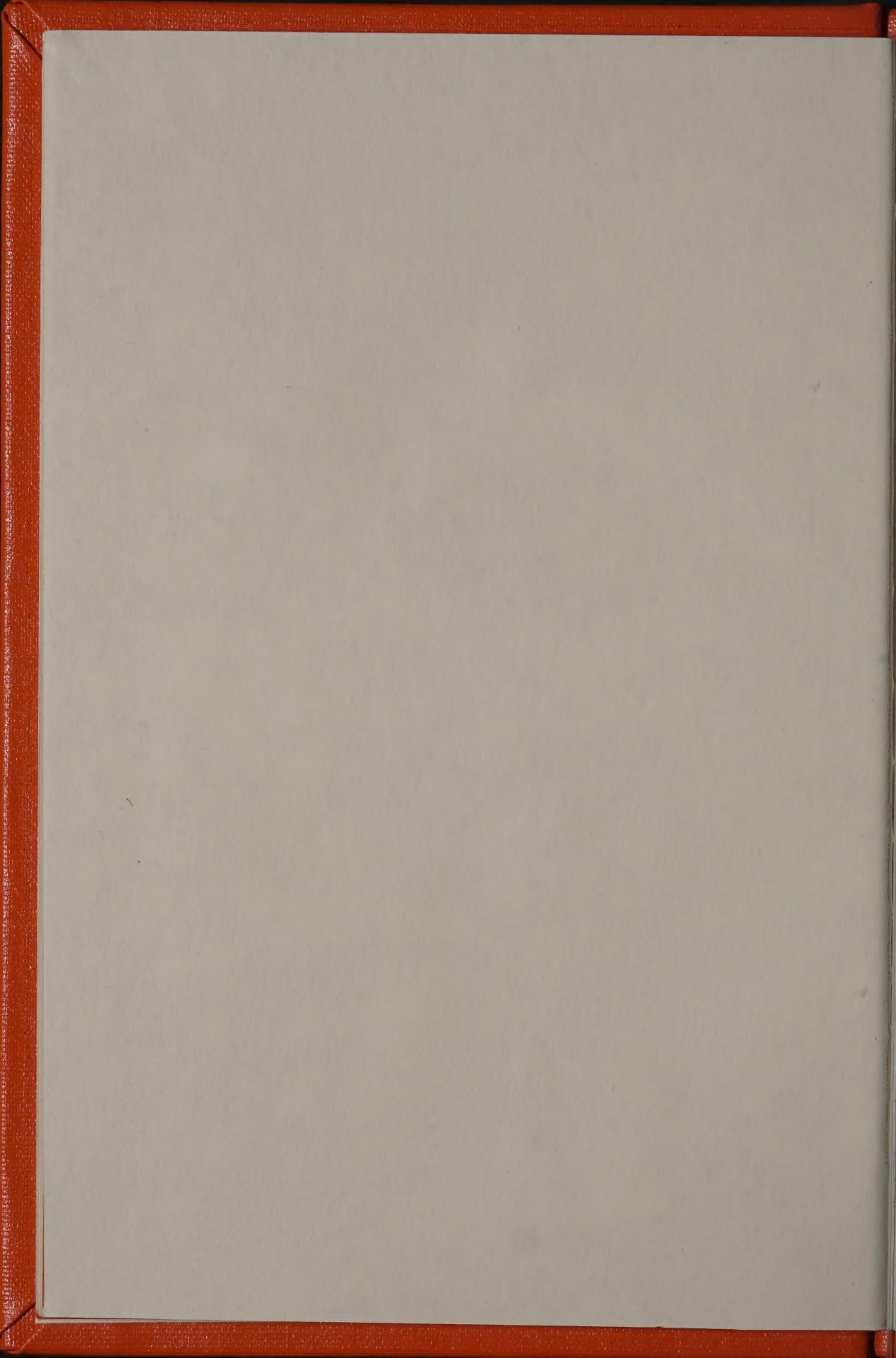
All are gone! The red warriors to the happy hunting grounds—the pioneers to their reward.

The drama is over—the curtain falls on Old Log Cabin Days Along Salt Creek.

THE END







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